The New-York Times.

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CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

TEXAS.

FROM AUSTIN TO SAN ANTONIO—THE GERMANS AT NEW-BRAUNFELS—APATHY ABOUT THE ELECTION IN SAN ANTONIO—HOW REPUBLICANS ARE TREATED IN HOUSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOUSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

I left Austin with regret, for it is a pleasant place, and is freer from the Texan cant of Confederacy than any other city of its size. There is an excellent four-horse stage to San Antonio, and I was so fortunate as to get the box seat, a matter of some importance when one wants to see a country. The lime-stone of which all the houses of Austin are built, is very conspicuous for the first few miles, even after one has crossed the Colorado. But it soon is covered with a stratum of deep black loam, which must be excessively fertile. The first stopping place is at San Marcos, a scattered town of some 2,500 inhabitants, who now bring almost all their trade to Austin on account of the Texas Central Railroad, which has a branch to the capital city. San Marcos was undeniably Republican until alienated by the extravagant expenditure, heavy taxation, and injudicious appointments of the Davis Administration. There is a great sprinkling of Germans here, but not so great as at New-Braunfels, where the stage coaches stop for supper. For here is a city with a population between 4,000 and 5,000, of whom all but a dozen are pure Germans. These most excellent immigrants have built a city which does them honor for its cleanliness and its enterprise. They, it is true, are not so progressive as Americans, but they have a solid, substantial way of doing things which is better, perhaps, than our own excessive speed. They have established excellent woolen factories and a cotton factory, from which most of their clothing goods are supplied. They have excellent roads throughout their township, which is somewhat more extensive than is usual in eastern cities, from a queer commingling of farm and city life. Close to the largest factory, for example, are fields of cotton and large pastures neatly fenced adjoining a handsome house which fronts on the principal street. The consumption of beer here is something enormous, but they have not yet succeeded in brewing anything that can be drank, and all their lager is imported from St. Louis. Every beer-shop keeps the Bavarian beer of Anheuser of that city, and the majority of the travelers by stage have it with their suppers instead of tea or coffee. Republicanism here exists but in shorn and scanty proportions, waiting, however, but the electric touch to spring up fully armed and omnipotent.

THE TEXAS PRAIRIES.

From New-Braunfels to San Antonio the distance is some thirty miles. For the greater part of this wide interval the eye sees nothing but a vast succession of prairie slopes, (real downs as they would be called in England,) where the cattle muster thickly. Horses now also commence to be prominent in the field of observation, although not in large bodies like the cattle. One seldom sees a party of more than eleven or twelve mares with their young colts. Further to the westward they roam in thousands. There are also occasional flocks of sheep, which seem to flourish amazingly and carry fine fleeces. San Antonio, although quite a large city, having a population of over 15,000, does not dominate over the surrounding country as places of its size generally do. There is no change in the aspect of the land around, nothing to indicate a coming city until one comes right upon it. And I believe that this is the reason, that whereas in other places people who do business in the city have their houses on the outskirts, here in San Antonio but a few who have cattle ranches miles away reside in the city. Time was, and not very far away either, when many a lord of countless thousands of cattle lived in a poor hovel as miserably as a convict. Not a few went entirely without milk or butter, often without sugar for their coffee, and without any decent furniture for their homes or clothing for their wives and daughters. Now, many live in San Antonio in excellent style, visiting their ranches from time to time and surveying their rancheros. At the critical time of the year when the stock has to be branded, &c., they reside for a month or so permanently in their places, and when the great business of the year has been satisfactorily concluded they can return to their families and the comforts of civilization.

THE ELECTION.

The general apathy felt about the election was something surprising, but it showed one thing very plainly—that we must not count on the colored vote. Here in San Antonio, where so much has been done for the negro in the way of schools, where the firmest friends of the negro reside, very few voted at all, and of those voters the great majority deposited Democratic ballots. We can have the colored vote so long as we are supreme and no longer. The Democrats here talk of the colored man having found out the carpet-bagger, and say that he has learned where his true interests lie. I will not discuss either position, but it seems to me that the fact is not so, that the negro vote belongs to the conqueror. As victory inclines to one party or the other so will the negro vote fall over. It has no stability in itself, and is simply so much ballast which rolls naturally to the victorious side. Some one has declared that republics are always ungrateful. I think that those who have warred for an idea will always meet with ingratitude. It is fortunate for us that we freed the negro out of regard to a high principle, because if we expect any gratitude at his hands we shall certainly be disappointed. Still the negro is very impressional, and if the Republicans of Texas can be united on any one point and go to work energetically their superior morale will have a great effect upon him, and may win his votes. It is the happy privilege of the Republican to have convictions. Voting with them and for them they are invincible; voting against them they are doomed to defeat. If the question that is to come up in '76 could be made to hinge upon a conviction the elective energy of our men would capture the negro vote totally. I have in my mind's eye as I write a certain Judge Morton, an old Republican here, a perfect John Brown after his fashion. He has been sulking in his tent of late. He could not bear to fight with his party here because it did not represent his convictions, and he would not oppose it because fighting on the Democratic side would give the lie to a lifetime. So he ate his bread in bitterness, and remained silent and miserable. Only give to men like him the power to work, and this present rule of the Democracy in Texas would be overthrown like the walls of Jericho before the blast of the trumpets of the children of God.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

I visited the colored schools here, the work, in a great measure, of Mr. Newcomb, Gov. Davis' Secretary of State. The principal building for colored schools is situated in a bend of the San Antonio River, which runs through the town; an excellent location, surrounded by private houses of fine appearance, the property of leading citizens. The structure is solidly built of stone, and contains four large class-rooms, very thoroughly fitted up for educational purposes. During the Davis administration there were no fewer than four hundred and eleven scholars, and it was found necessary to utilize the hall by placing desks and forms in it. The principal teacher, Miss Newcomb, formerly of Boston, and a relative of the Ex-Secretary, was so excellent a teacher, and entered so heartily into the spirit of her position, that negro families unquestionably moved into the City of San Antonio to give their children the benefit of her school. She taught the teachers under her how to deal with the negro nature, and infused into them some portion of the burning zeal that animated her own breast. But with the triumph of the Democracy came a lamentable change. The colored schools were brought to an abrupt conclusion, and were not renewed for one scholastic year. By that time the Democratic Government was firmly in the saddle, and the leaders felt that they could educate the colored people without any danger to their ascendancy. They at once replaced Miss Newcomb as Principal of the school, and gave her a salary which seems to me very liberal, though it was less than she received before. They pay her $100 per month for a scholastic year of ten months. But there had been a great dispersion of her scholars when the school doors were opened once more, and out of her four hundred and odd, there were, when I went to visit her, but a scant hundred, dispersed in three rooms. The fourth was vacant.

I introduced myself and asked permission to remain during the day's course, to which she gladly and cordially assented. She had taken the youngest class, thinking that her new assistant, a lady from New-York, would have considerable difficulty in handling children unused to school discipline, as she had never taught before. Democrats in the town had spoken of this as an acknowledgment of her inferiority, but this only proved their utter ignorance of teaching. In spite of the few days that these little ones had been in attendance, Miss Newcomb's excellent discipline had begun to tell upon them. They were profoundly impressed with reverence for their teacher, and contrived to still their exuberant childhood somehow. Of all colors they were, from jet black to what the French call *cafe au lait*, and the class row included not a few young girls with the almond eyes and long black hair of Mexicans. They must, however, have had some negro blood, as Mexicans are admitted to the white public schools. They were pretty smart children, and seemed fairly up to the average, though the best of them were not above the average of whites. But there were very few stupid ones, except, indeed, one or two half-grown girls and boys who had never been to school before, and who seemed incapable of fixing their attention on their lessons. They were very good-humored, however, and seemed to appreciate their own stupidity perfectly.

In the first department, where the assistant lady teacher presided, I made my bow also, and asked permission to hear the studies. She acceded kindly, but seemed determined that I should conduct the teaching myself, which I did very willingly. There was hardly a pretense at discipline here, and the hubbub at times was alarming. It proceeded in a great measure from boys who had a very large admixture of white blood, and who seemed somewhat out of place in that room. It is a pity that mixed schools are an utter impossibility, because the quadroon and octoroon boys feel their exclusion, I am convinced, though that is not the received opinion. I found that these boys, as a general thing, were very deficient in their studies, not from want of ability, but from reckless dislike to learn. The negro boys and girls were smart and ready; read well, spelt well, knew their tables, and answered pretty well questions in mental arithmetic. Here, however, our quadroons and octoroons beat them to pieces, even though they did not know their tables, and could hardly spell the simplest word. There were no Mexican half-breed boys in this class, but several half-grown girls—one, especially, who was extremely good-looking. It is astonishing how ignorant and incapable these were. The good-looking girl—Adeline was her name—read worse, spelt worse, and knew less of her tables than any other child in that room. When questioned in mental arithmetic she would give a sweet, helpless smile which was exasperating. There were in the room some scholars who had survived the dispersion, and they had retained very much that they had learned. This surprised me, because I was given to understand that the African children learned rapidly, but did not retain what they learned. This I now know to be erroneous.

THE NEGRO INTELLECT.

Much nonsense is talked about the negro intellect. That at present his ideas are very few, and his power of comprehending abstract reasoning excessively limited, is undeniable. He is not fit for a juror upon any civil question. Upon criminal questions he is undeniably intelligent, and the most eloquent lawyer cannot make him forget the facts. How far the negro intellect can be developed is a matter upon which we have too few facts to make any general statement. It is best and safest to admit our ignorance. But there is an assumption in Southern circles that when negro youths of both sexes approach puberty their faculties become obscured, and they lose all their brightness. The schoolrooms which I have visited do not bear out this theory, and I cannot help thinking that it belongs to slavery times, and was part of an elaborate argument to prove the incapacity of the negro, and his relation to the ape.

SIXTY MILES OF STAGING.

I left San Antonio after having spent there several agreeable days, for the climate is delightful, and the Menger Hotel is the best in the State. Some sixty miles of staging brought me into connection with the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Road, which is being constructed slowly toward its western terminus. The land was all fertile, a deep black loam, under which was a great cretaceous deposit, save in places where there were belts of sandy districts covered with forests of post oak. These are almost without underwood, and are excellent for pasturage, the cattle preferring them to the plains on account of shelter from the hot sun. They were full of cows and pigs, the latter luxuriating on the mast, and also in some kind of nut which is produced by one of the indigenous grasses. They were excessively fat, and so large that they would hardly leave their wallows even when the horses were close upon them. Turkeys were everywhere raised in abundance and formed a constant part of the stage meals. Almost all the inhabitants through this part of the country are Germanic, and their neat houses were pleasant to contemplate. What would Texas have been without them I shudder to contemplate. But the great tide of Southern immigration which has flowed in here has been forcibly impressed by German neatness and German cooking. The Southerner from Alabama could not bear to live in a hovel when the German farmers around him had most comfortable and neat homes. Nor could he endure to live on hog and hominy, when all the German tables were spread with stewed chickens, roast beef and mutton, plenty of vegetables, good wheaten bread, sorghum syrup, with great bowls of rich milk. He had to improve, and he is improving. The time will come when the Texans of Southern birth will look back to their past way of living as a hideous dream—as something that never could have existed. And in that day perhaps they will understand what Texas owes to German immigration.

TREATMENT OF REPUBLICANS.

At Houston on my arrival I found not the least excitement about the election save among the drummers. Nine-tenths of these are, I will bet money, Republicans by conviction, but they think it necessary to talk Democratic here. The feeling in Houston is decidedly Confederate, but I am convinced it is purely sentimental. They resemble the English Jacobites in the reign of George III., who would sing for the Stewarts, drink for them, and talk for them, but their swords and their pocket-books were loyal to the Hanoverian. So it is with Texas. It never had a Confederate battle fought on its soil; it was never a cent the worse, but many and many a thousand dollars the better for the war; it has always been a favorite State with the North; it has been helped since the war with money, with influence, and with intellect, all emanating from Republican centres. Emigration has been directed toward it by all Americans residing in foreign countries. The Administration has removed unpopular Federal officials and appointed local favorites. Everything has been done to please these Texans. And yet if a man is a sincere Republican, they speak of him as a dirty Radical. Well, we cannot blame them. Our Radicals in the South have been free from good types of the party, and we unfortunately are spattered with the mud which very deservedly has been thrown at them. Here in Houston a stanch Republican is not exactly in paradise.

We must speak of the bridge as we find it. Personally I have been well treated. I have been taken to the Houston Club and made much of. I have gone to private houses and played croquet. I have chatted with some very pretty ladies, and eaten one or two good dinners. But there has been an undercurrent of protest, as if I was an exceptional Republican, which is very galling. Now, in poor Louisiana, which has been so ill-treated by the Administration, there is not one-tenth part of the secesion sentimentality which I have heard in Houston. The people there were averse to secession, and voted against it, and were bullied, pushed, coaxed, shoved, urged, and dragooned into the Confederate ranks against their convictions. Yet see how they have been treated—given over a prey to all unclean beasts, branded as traitors, and as nursers of rebellion in their hearts; plundered, insulted, abused in every way; their ex-slaves set over their heads, their remonstrances laughed to scorn, their statements treated as lies, and all this to drag out a possible Republican majority! Louisiana will be recorded in history as the most ill-treated State in the South, when, according to every idea of justice, she ought to have been the most kindly used.

A VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The proprietor of the principal hotel, the Hutchings House, is a Californian, a Mr. Turner, and he has set the people here an example which they will do well to follow. Right through the heart of the city flows a sluggish bayou, on whose banks are many houses of the poorer classes. One of these was the old homestead of a man who settled here before Houston was even a village. Attached to it was about an acre of land along the bayou. The soil was sand, pure sand, but weeds grew luxuriantly on it. Mr. Turner bought the place for $1,500, and turned it into a vegetable garden in California fashion. It paid for itself the first year, for he raised $2,300 worth of vegetables on it, besides supporting nine cows. From this tiny farm he gets all the milk and vegetables which his hotel requires. But the land is never idle. As fast as vegetables are cut a shovelfull of manure is thrown into the hole, and young plants take their place. The drought never troubles him for he irrigates, forcing the water up from the bayou with a pump and carrying it all over the place by means of India-rubber tubing. In the middle of Winter his beds are a perfect mass of verdure, the roots, of course, being protected from the snow by manure. He raises every kind of vegetable, and when I visited the place I observed butter beans, turnips, rutabagas, Irish potatoes, beets, cellery, lettuce, carrots, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, spinach, onions, and a kind of kale. This is a glorious example, but, most unfortunately, nobody has followed it. They plant turnips, and when they have got in their crop they consider that the land has done its duty and must sleep for the rest of the year. They little know old mother earth and how anxious she is to fill our laps with all good things if we will only let her. But she is sick of the eternal cotton, cotton, cotton, which they ask her to bear. Cotton is the gentleman's crop; it is aristocratic to cultivate it, and there is no huckstering about the bales when they are raised. Send it to the nearest depot and the money will come right up from Galveston or from St. Louis without the least trouble. But if one raises vegetables he must find purchasers, and so when a man can make $3,000 every year out of an acre of ground, nobody will try it. But as half the people who raise cotton are ruined by it, everybody rushes in that direction. King cotton is the greatest tyrant that ever reigned over fools, and I hope for his overthrow.

GAR.

MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—The Legislature met to-day and organized. Col. R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State, owing to the recent death of Gov. Caldwell. John L. Robinson, of Macon, was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands 84 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 2 Independents; and the Senate stands 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

THE SUCCESSION TO SENATOR FENTON.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Utica *Observer* this afternoon publishes a letter from Gov. Seymour thanking the press of both parties for the kindly mention of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship, but declaring that he prefers to do his duty as a citizen in the walks of private life.

A FRUITLESS MISSION.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The New-York detectives, who were trying to recover a boy named Evans, who is in the possession of two females at this place, having taken him from New-York, returned home yesterday, unsuccessful in their mission.

A NEW HAMLET.

MR. HENRY IRVING'S LATEST EFFORT.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE—A MEMORABLE FIRST NIGHT—TRAITS OF MR. IRVING'S PICTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1874.

It is a curious, and perhaps one might say ironical, illustration of English manners that the permanent popularity of the revival of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre would seem to depend to some extent on the possibility of reducing the time required for its performance. On Saturday night the play was not over till midnight, and as the new Licensing act is now in force, the audience had to choose between leaving before the end of the piece or sacrificing their beer. When they came out the public houses were of course all closed. The natural excitement and curiosity of a first night kept the people in their places on Saturday, but it will be awkward for Mr. Bateman, the manager, if this conflict between a feast of reason and a flow of liquor cannot be avoided. There can be little doubt that, if Shakespeare had been a dramatic writer of the present day, he would have seen the propriety of making some of his plays much shorter. In his own time people went to the theatre in the afternoon, and had plenty of time to spare; but at the Lyceum "Hamlet" does not begin till 8 o'clock in the evening, and, after a hard day's work, four hours of tragedy is apt to be rather overpowering. On the bills "Hamlet" is preceded by a farce, and followed by a farce, but on Saturday the second farce was abandoned, and I have not heard whether it was played last night. The natural course would be to play the tragedy alone, and to begin it at an earlier hour. But, then, here arises the great difficulty of London managers, which is how to provide at the same time for the fashionable people, who, as it is, grumble about having to dine at 6:30 in order to go to the play, and the common people who, having dined soon after noon, cannot dispense with their accustomed supper. Perhaps Mr. Bateman, however, may contrive some means of reconciling the desires of the two classes.

There is, of course, the usual amount of critical controversy as to Mr. Irving's success in the character of *Hamlet*, but there can be little doubt that it really is a genuine success, and that it will continue to be so regarded. It does not follow, however, that it is an extraordinary artistic triumph. Mr. Irving has the advantage of having no rival except in history. There are not many persons now alive who have a personal recollection of Kean or Kemble. Macready played the part, but it was not one of his best. Phelps and Charles Kean attempted it, but with indifferent results. For many years there has been no conspicuously good *Hamlet* on the English stage, and Mr. Irving, therefore, profits by the comparative novelty of his enterprise. Another circumstance in his favor is that a large class of intelligent and educated people are heartily sick of the vulgar inanities of the modern theatre, and are anxious for some kind of more robust intellectual entertainment. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Irving has added another to his triumphs. He has excited public curiosity, and this is enough to secure a long run for his performance, inasmuch as everybody will be anxious to see it for themselves, and to form their own opinions. Even if they find that they do not much care about it, they must first go to the theatre in order to make sure of this.

I will not trouble you with a long criticism on Mr. Irving's personation, but will merely endeavor to give some idea of its style. There is, to begin at the beginning, nothing new in his dress, except its simplicity. It is of the usual shape, but without the usual adornments of beads and orders—a plain black silk tunic, trimmed with deep sable fur, black silk stockings, and, round the neck, a golden chain, heavy but plain. This costume is admirably adapted to Mr. Irving's lithe, agile figure, and his face, long, delicate, and pale, with a high intellectual brow, keeps up the general idea of the character. When he first sees the ghost he makes a long, breathless, awe-stricken pause, after the fashion of the elder Kean. Afterward there is a struggle with *Horatio* and his other friend, from whom he breaks away, leaving his cloak in their hands. The ghost, by the way, is a burly corporeal ghost of the familiar type, and no fanciful innovations are attempted with this part of the play. There is novelty, however, in Irving's speaking most of the soliloquies seated in a chair. It is true that in real life most persons sit down to think; but, then, they do not speak their thoughts aloud, and if there is to be a breach of realism in the one respect, there may as well be one in the other. But Mr. Irving, though he sits, does not sit still. Indeed, he sits in almost as lively and active a way as other people walk about. And here we come upon one of the chief defects of his performance, which is generally admitted even by those who admire it greatly as a whole. He is too restless and fidgety, and endeavors to supply too elaborate an accompaniment of action and gesture to the words. He is either pacing to and fro, or clasping his hands, or swinging his leg, or making play with a white pocket-handkerchief. The familiar phrase about the dancing of a pea on a hot griddle, might be applied to this very jerky and vivacious *Hamlet*. His incessant movement, and, as it is called on the stage, "business," is sometimes really tiresome and irritating. It must be remembered, however, that on the first night he was naturally nervous and ill at ease, and that the settled style of the performance will, no doubt, be much more even.

There is always a temptation to an actor in taking up an old character which has been rendered famous by his predecessors, to try to strike out an original reading, and it is obvious that Mr. Irving has slurred over many of the old "points" of *Hamlet* intentionally, and exercised his ingenuity in inventing new ones. He goes beyond Fechter in his familiarity with the players, and assumes an air of ready good fellowship which is fatal to the dignity of the character. When the idea of getting up a play occurs to the Prince, he hastens to get out his tablets, and, leaning against a pillar, writes down the speech which is to "catch the conscience of the King." In the play scene he turns his back on the players, in the old way, facing the audience and watching the *King*, who sits opposite. His spasmodic outbreak at the end of this scene, when he sees that the *King* is driven away and the amazing swiftness with which the scene is cleared excite immense applause. *Hamlet*, after his burst of bitter exultation, sinks exhausted into the seat which the *King* has left. In the celebrated "Look on this picture, and on this" scene, it has been usual either to have portraits on the wall, or in the tapestry, or for *Hamlet* to produce a locket with a portrait of his father, and to hold up for exhibition beside it the locket on his mother's breast containing a portrait of her second husband. But Mr. Irving dispenses with every kind of portraiture, and appeals to the mental vision only. The *King's* prayer and *Hamlet's* comment on it, which it has been long the custom to omit, are revived, and so, more strangely and unreasonably, is compliance with the old stage direction of bringing the dead *Polonius* on the stage. The *Grave-digger* has the traditional number of waistcoats to take off, and the burial scene is conducted very much in the ordinary way, except that *Hamlet* does not leap into the grave, but struggles with *Laertes* on the edge of it.

The fencing scene is, by general agreement, one of the finest things of the kind ever seen upon the stage. Mr. Irving makes *Hamlet* die quietly. On the whole, his personation may be described as a representation of a soft and gentle—one hardly likes to say mawkish—*Hamlet*, prone to tears and fits of rather feminine dejection, and exhibiting painful symptoms, in the way of perpetual motion, of having been bitten by the tarantula. There can be no doubt, however, that there are noble and touching passages in the performance and high qualities of imagination. Miss Isabel Bateman, the manager's second daughter, plays *Ophelia* with much grace and simplicity, and the *King* and the *Ghost* are both rendered by actors of reputation, Swinburne and Meade, who have themselves often appeared as the hero of the play. Compton, the well-known comedian, is the *Grave-digger*. The production of this play, in such a manner, must certainly be regarded as an important and hopeful dramatic event.

J. H. F.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE REPORTS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held to-day at Camden Station, in this city. John B. Morris, the only surviving member of the first Board of Directors, now in his ninetieth year, presided. The President and Directors submitted their annual statement of the affairs of the company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last. The report shows the earnings of the company to be $14,947,090 42; expenses, $9,416,650 67; net earnings, $5,670,626 20. The expense of working the road is stated to be 57 8-100 per cent. upon the earnings, showing a decrease of 2 64-100 per cent. compared with the previous year. The surplus fund of the company on the 30th of September, 1874, is $32,144,160 15 and the entire mortgage indebtedness, including a loan made in January last of £2,000,000 in currency and sterling, $29,061,564 80. It is thus shown that the surplus fund representing capital derived from net earnings invested in its branch and connecting roads, and in the great improvements that have been continuously constructed on the main stem, which is not represented by either stock or bonds, exceeds the entire mortgage indebtedness of the company, $3,082,595 35. Semi-annual dividends of five per cent. upon the capital stock were paid Nov. 15, 1873, and May 1, 1874, respectively. It is shown that the earnings this year, in comparison with last fiscal year, have decreased $358,888 23, and the working expenses $642,152 53, making a comparative increase in the net profits of $83,264 30. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis F. King, C. Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., and G. A. Van Lingen.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERY—THE LOSS $45,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The amount of the loss to the American Express Company by yesterday's robbery is now put at $45,000; $100,000 were put up for Chicago in two safes instead of one for greater security. Abe Monroe, the messenger, who is supposed to have been the chief plotter, arrived from Indianapolis to-day, and is under guard in a private room. George Black, who assisted in carrying the trunk out, has been arrested. The trunk containing the money-chest was carried out in the presence of the office watchman and two Metropolitan Police, who happened to be in the office at the time. It is now stated on good authority that this same trick was previously attempted in that office without success. Intelligence reached here to-night of the arrest in or near Chicago of a third party who is suspected of complicity in the robbery. No clue has yet been found to the whereabouts of the safe or its contents, or to the wagon and horse used to remove the safe. The affair excites much interest here.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with clear or fair weather and slight rise of temperature. Rain prevails in the western Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, with easterly or southerly winds, higher temperature and less pressure. Generally cloudy weather, with rain prevails in the North-west, where the barometer is rising, with north or west winds. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo and New-Orleans, and fallen at Memphis. The Ohio River has risen at Paducah, and fallen at Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with easterly winds, and no decided change in temperature or pressure.

For the Gulf States, light rains, southerly winds east of the Mississippi, northerly winds and lower temperature west of the Mississippi, and slowly rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and rain in the interior, with rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather, with rain, brisk south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer during a portion of the day, and slight changes in temperature.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, north or west winds, lower temperature and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the North-west.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will continue above freezing during Tuesday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

3 A. M.	35°	3 P. M.	53°
6 A. M.	36°	6 P. M.	51°
9 A. M.	40°	9 P. M.	47°
12 M.	47°	12 P. M.	47°

Average, 44½°.

THE BURNING STEAMER DARIEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The steam-ship Darien, reported yesterday fifty miles below this city, with her cargo of cotton on fire, was towed back to this port to-day. The fire was put out with but slight damage, except by water. She is now discharging cargo.

THE ALLONEZ MINING COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The *Traveller* of this afternoon says: "State street was considerably surprised to-day by the announcement that the Directors of the Allonez Mining Company had levied an assessment of $8 per share on their 20,000 shares. Coming so soon after the sale of a large amount of forfeited stock on Saturday last, it created a profound sensation. The assessment of $8 per share is payable on the 1st of December by holders of the stock on the 20th inst. The stock declined $1 per share, closing at $5, against the sales on Saturday at $6 on its announcement at the board.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE TRAFFIC IN CHINESE WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Congressman Page has received from California interesting affidavits of Revs. Otis Gibson, E. L. Simmons, and Ira M. Conduit, all for many years resident in China, and now engaged in missionary work among the Chinese in San Francisco, for the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches, certifying that they have personal knowledge that a regular system of importation of and traffic in Chinese women for purposes of prostitution exists in China and California, and that at least nine-tenths of all the Chinese women in California are owned, bought, and sold for vile purposes, there being three thousand of them in San Francisco alone. Mr. Gibson furnishes an original bill of sale of one of these transactions, in the Chinese language, and gives an English translation, showing the remarkably open manner in which this slave traffic is conducted. These affidavits were forwarded by Mr. Ester, late Speaker of the California Assembly, to be brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Page with a view to securing Federal legislation to prevent further importations of this kind, it having been held by the United States Courts in California that the State-laws enacted for the purpose were unconstitutional. President Grant, in a recent conversation on this subject, expressed the opinion that such importations are in violation of the spirit of the treaty with China, but he did not say he believed the treaty was directly violated thereby, nor did he give any assurance, as has been incorrectly stated, that he would call attention to the subject in his forthcoming message.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European station, reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at Messina, Sicily, on the 24th of October, in his flag-ship Franklin, accompanied by the Congress. The latter vessel stopped only long enough to receive her mails and then proceeded to Palermo. The Juniata was at Messina, having completed her cruise to ports in the Adriatic and the Ionian Islands. She was to leave for Palermo on the 25th of October to rejoin the Franklin, with the Congress, at Naples. Admiral Case reports that he had visited Zante, Ionian Islands; the Piræus, Greece; Smyrna, Syra, Milo, and Suda Bay. At Athens, Admiral Case, with the members of his staff, Capt. English, and other officers, had a pleasant reception at the palace by their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece. At Suda Bay the Turkish Government has established a navy-yard and arsenal, and is erecting workshops.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $579,754. The receipts from internal revenue sources for the first four months of the present fiscal year have been $2,612,813 69 in excess of the receipts for the same months of the last fiscal year.

APPOINTMENT.

C. R. Bayne has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania.

NOTES OF A KANSAS BANK TO BE REJECTED AT THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The Second National Bank of Lawrence, Kan., having failed to meet the calls of the Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department to reimburse the Treasury for its notes redeemed, and its deposit of five per cent. being exhausted, Treasurer Spinner gives notice that on and after this date the notes of that bank will be rejected when presented for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency.

A CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Stephen B. Elkins Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition from the Territory of New-Mexico.

NO VISITORS RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received no visitors to-day, being engaged in the consideration of routine matters which have accumulated upon the table, and in preparing for work upon his message.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH OF SATANTA.

The President has directed a telegram to be sent to the Governor of Texas requesting him to delay the execution of the death sentence on Satanta until it can be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not he violated his parole, the President believing the weight of evidence thus far in Satanta's favor.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $16,636,658; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $54,840,000; coin, $82,110,193, including $22,597,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

RESIGNATION.

First Lieut. Alexander W. Hoffman, of the Tenth Infantry, has resigned.

GEN. SHERMAN IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman was at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had an interview with the President.

CUBA.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN-STORM—DAMAGE TO RAILROADS AND CROPS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 11, via HAVANA, Nov. 16.—Heavy storms of rain have swept this end of the island. The railroads here and at Guantanamo are badly damaged, and no trains are running. The Government has granted aid for their repair. Large quantities of sugar cane all over the country have been leveled. The towns of Sauna and Tanamo, on the north coast, were flooded, and cattle, goods, and houses were swept away. Some loss of life by the floods is reported.

A HOLIDAY IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—To-day is observed as a holiday here, and business is generally suspended.

ROBBERY ON THE PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK—BURGLARY IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—During the voyage of the Columbus from New-York to Havana one of the passengers was robbed of a quantity of jewels.

A burglary was committed on the academy attached to the cathedral in this city on Friday night, and booty to the amount of $20,000 was carried off.

THE GERDEMANN CASE—THE PRISONER HELD TO BAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—A great crowd attended the hearing of the Gerdemann case at the Central Station. Some of the crowd were quite noisy, and Alderman Carpenter, who heard the case, cautioned the witnesses that under no circumstances could any violence be indulged in, and that no insulting language would be allowed.

District Attorney Mann, for the Commonwealth, proposed to prove that the defendant had received money for the express purpose of erecting a church. In this manner he had accepted about $150,000, with a portion of which he had purchased drafts in Europe to the extent of $100,000, and which he proposed to enjoy on the other side of the water.

In reply to questions by Mr. James H. Heverin, counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Mann stated that the money had been received by authority from Bishop Wood.

Mr. Heverin argued that, as the church was not chartered by the State, the action against Gerdemann, as Trustee, would not hold good, to which Mr. Mann replied that a man had no more right to rob the Catholic Church than that of any other denomination.

After the examination of witnesses proving the receipt of money as Trustee, the prisoner was held in $10,000 bail to await trial for embezzlement.

Bail was promptly supplied and he was liberated. Several prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present to furnish bail.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

RECALL OF THE CONSUL AT BAYONNE ON ACCOUNT OF EXCESSIVE ZEAL.

BAYONNE, Nov. 16.—It is said that the Spanish Consul at this place has been recalled on account of his excessive zeal and his exaggerated reports to his Government.

The Carlists have reoccupied Las Taola, near Irun.

CARLIST BANDS SOLICITING AMNESTY.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Several bands of Carlists in the North-eastern provinces have solicited amnesty.

FRENCH COMPLAINTS OF LAXITY IN GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The local French authorities on the border complain that the Spaniards do not attempt to guard the frontier.

BAZAINE TO RESIDE PERMANENTLY IN MADRID.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Marshal Bazaine, who sailed from Southampton the 9th inst., on the steamer Neva, landed at Lisbon. It is understood that his destination is Madrid, where he intends to reside as a private individual. He is expected to arrive there next Thursday.

REPORTED RETURN OF THE CARLISTS TO IRUN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Hendaye says Carlist forces have returned to Irun and are stationed around the town.

RUSSIA.

POLISH CHURCH TROUBLE—RESISTANCE TO THE IMPERIAL PRIESTS.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland on account of the forcible introduction by the Government of Church reform, and the appointment of priests by the Imperial authority. A number of newly-appointed priests have been maltreated by mobs. The local governments at the points of disturbance have been reinforced by troops from Warsaw, and a number of the ringleaders of the riots have been arrested and imprisoned.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S HEALTH—HIS TRIAL FIXED FOR DEC. 7.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The physicians of Count Von Arnim say that regular open air exercise is indispensable for the restoration of his nervous system. The City Tribunal has withdrawn direct police supervision over the Count, but he is ordered to remain at home. His trial has been set down for the 7th proximo.

CREMATION PROHIBITED IN SAXONY.

DRESDEN, Nov. 16.—The Government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE CLYDE SHIP-YARDS—MR. DISRAELI CHOSEN RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The ship-builders and proprietors of engine works on the Clyde have decided to reduce the wages of their employes.

Mr. Disraeli has been re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow by 700 votes, against 500 for Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Conservative students protested against the election of Mr. Emerson because he was a foreigner, and the Liberals against the choice of Mr. Disraeli because of the undue influence in his favor of the Professors in the university.

HEAVY RAINS IN NORTH LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5 A. M.—Recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers and streams in North Lancashire. Considerable tracts of country are inundated, and much damage has been done.

FRANCE.

M. DE GIRARDIN ASSUMES DIRECTION OF THE NEWSPAPER LA FRANCE—POLICY OF THE PAPER.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—M. Emile De Girardin has assumed the direction of the newspaper *La France*. In his salutatory he announces that the paper will advocate the maintenance of the personal Septennate until the year 1880; the continuation of the present Assembly until then, but to be renewed in part twice a year; the holding of general elections in March, 1880, for a Constituent Assembly to sit four months; an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for the ratification of the new Constitution, and a general election for a new Assembly the same year.

The Czar has conferred the order of St. Alexander Newski on Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS—GARIBALDI CHOSEN IN TWO DISTRICTS OF ROME—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Ricasoli, Peruzzi, La Marmora, and Garibaldi have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The latter was returned by two districts of this city, but was defeated in Milan. The Republican agitator Saffi was defeated in three districts and elected in one—Rimini. Up to this time 122 members of the Right have been returned against 54 of the Left.

By a railway collision near Bologna one person was killed and forty injured.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUSSIANS PREPARING TO PUNISH THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5:30 A. M.—Advices from the Russian advance posts on the Amu-Daria report that Col. Ivanoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force, to punish the marauding Turcoman tribes, whom the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE CHILIAN CONSUL AT MENDOZA ARRESTED FOR SYMPATHY WITH REBELS.

MENDOZA, Nov. 13.—The Chilian Consul at this city has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate. It is believed this action was taken because he sympathized with the insurgents.

REPORTED COMPROMISE—AVELLANEDA TO RESIGN AND NEW ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to *La Liberte*, dated Montevideo, Nov. 11, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency and new elections are to be held shortly.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Mobile and Montgomery Railroad was sold to-day by order of the Chancery Court. It was bought by the first mortgage bondholders for $3,022,000. This saves the State from all loss.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

AN ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA—FIVE SOLDIERS HOLD THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCE IN CHECK FOUR HOURS—NINE MEN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED—ORDER RESTORED AND MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Advices by mail from Panama to Nov. 7 have been received. The steam-ship Ancon arrived at Panama Nov. 6, with later dates from Central America. The only news of interest was an attempt at revolution in Costa Rica. On the 17th of October, about midnight, a revolutionary party, made up of Nicaraguans, Salvadoreans, and Costa Ricans, attacked and captured the cuartel at Punta Arenas, proclaiming at the same time Señor Joaquin Fernandez as President, he having previously landed at that port with his family, under the amnesty. At the time of the capture the Commander and his immediate subordinate were absent from the cuartel, but having induced two officers and five soldiers to follow them they stationed themselves in a neighboring building and kept up a lively fire for four hours against the revolutionists. After this they embarked on the steamer General Cañas and proceeded to San Lucas Island, and thence to Bebedero (the chief port in Guanacaste Province) where they sent to Libertad, in the same province, for troops. The casualties in this encounter were three wounded on the side of the Government. The revolutionists' loss is not stated.

It would seem from the official account that the inhabitants disarmed the rebels, and that Señor Fernandez had to leave with his followers the next day (18th) on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Mohongo for some port north in a neighboring republic, having taken with him some $11,000 which he found at the Banco Nacional Agency. At about the same time the cuartel in Libertad was taken by a party of Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, who had pronounced in favor of Señor Fernandez. The affray here was of a more serious nature, the Government stating its loss at nine killed and a greater number wounded.

The President had gone to Punta Arenas, whence he dispatched troops to Bagaces, near Libertad. The result is not stated in the papers, but from private sources it is known that peace has been completely re-established. The movement did not extend to the interior. The capital had been quiet all along. The Government had issued proclamations to the people and troops thanking both for their loyalty; also a decree establishing martial law.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MOVEMENTS OF A SUSPECTED VESSEL ON THE PERUVIAN COAST—THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF PACUMAYO SEIZED BY HER ON COMING ON BOARD—HER CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Some days before the 27th ult. people in Peru were wondering at the activity displayed by the Peruvian squadron, which had been distributed along the coast, and the ram Huascar sent to sea under sealed orders. On the arrival of the English packet steamer at Callao from the South the news came that the Talisman, a large steam-vessel, had left Talcahuano under English colors, and proceeding to Quintero, a port about fifteen miles north of Valparaiso, had then received on board a number of discontented and exiled officers and civilians who, after the fall of Balta, sought refuge in the neighboring Republic. The Consuls of Peru acquainted their Government of the circumstance, as the expedition evidently seemed destined to effect a landing on some part of the Peruvian coast. Up to the day of the steamer's leaving Callao no news of the Talisman had been received. On the 22d the Talisman touched at Pacumayo. The Captain of the Port went to make a visit on board, followed by a launch full of soldiers. The Captain of the Port was put in irons when he arrived on board, and the launch was fired at and went back. The Talisman then left. It is further stated that she cleared from the Chilian port of Caldera for Vancouver, with permission to stop at Callao. This expedition is thought to have some connection with a revolutionary outbreak at Arequipa on the 23d ult., which was put down by the Prefect and several conspirators killed, the leader of the movement, Major Vargas Machuca, being fatally wounded. The Government of Peru may be considered firmly established and likely to conclude its constitutional term.

The Peruvian Government is taking every precaution to see justice done to the Chinese under contract. The owner of a hacienda that had 375 Chinamen employed upon it, and none of them registered according to law, was fined $3,050; another who had his Chinamen with unregistered contracts had to pay $320.

Capt. Byron S. Heath, of Chester, Ohio, died last September from the effects of the rarified atmosphere of the summit of the Oroya Railroad. He was one of the Government Engineers of Peru.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI—CLOCKS STOPPED AND WALLS RENT.

An unusually heavy earthquake was felt in Chili on the 26th ult., about twelve minutes after midnight. Its duration was about thirty seconds, and the direction from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks stopped, and the walls of some of the churches and houses were split. The Director of the National Observatory, who was at his post, found that the shock was followed by a rise in the thermometer of two and two-tenths degrees. The vessels at anchor felt it severely. During the week slight tremors were felt.

The Capt. Hyde affair continues to afford topics for the newspapers, but it appears to have been settled between the British Minister and the Government.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA AGAINST THE DESPOTISM OF GUZMAN BLANCO.

The news from this Republic, by way of Baranquillo, in relation to the revolution, is to the effect that the whole country has risen against the "illustrious" Guzman Blanco, as his friends style him. Gens. Pulido and Colina have risen; the first in Barcelona and the other in Coro, both shouting "Abajo el Ilustre." Gen. Adames has left Curacoa in the schooner Julia, with 5,000 muskets, for Barquesimeto, via Coro. The revolutionists have a force of 4,000 men. Guzman had gone to his headquarters at Valencia, and was busy filling the prisons with his people. Despotism seems to be the order of the day with Guzman, and the present revolution of the Liberals is a protest against it.

EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS PROMOTED IN THE COLOMBIAN STATES—SYMPATHY WITH VENEZUELA AGAINST SPAIN—THE MONTEJO AFFAIR—AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Republic is at peace, and, to judge from the messages of the Presidents of the different States, each State is making every effort to promote as far as possible public instruction and establishment of communication by railroads and telegraph. The State of Cundinamarca has at present 342 schools and 13,321 pupils of both sexes, against 108 schools and 5,696 pupils in 1871.

The claims of the United States Minister for the capture of the steamer Montigo is to be decided by a tribunal of arbiters. Mr. Bendex Koppel will act for the United States, and Mr. Mariano Tanco for Colombia. In case they do not agree Hon. Mr. Bunch will be referred to as a third party.

The news had been received in Bogota that two Spanish men-of-war, the Gerona and Tornado, were about to bombard La Guayra, and had created great excitement there, the press urging it to be the duty of Colombia to aid Venezuela if the news were true.

A railroad is completed between the Valley of Cucuta and the Magdalena River.

The affairs of the "Mining and Constructing Company of the Valley of Cauca," are considered in Bogota to be intricate and mysterious, especially with respect to funds to be employed in carrying on the Buenaventura Railroad.

The Legislative Assembly of Panama has passed the bill for the water supply of the city by aqueduct, so that any company who will undertake it has nine per cent. interest guaranteed by the General and State Governments on the capital invested.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Tokio arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the morning of the 3d inst. The voyage from New-York to Aspinwall, which must be looked upon as the ship's trial trip, was made in seven days, fifteen hours and fifteen minutes, running time, being an average of [illegible] knots an hour, on this [illegible] day, with fifty pounds of steam, and six boilers. As a proof of the fine performance of the engines, it is necessary only to state that there was no occasion to stop them during the entire trip of about 2,000 miles. A severe norther has been experienced at Aspinwall, and has caused great inconvenience to the shipping, though no serious damage. The City of Tokio and other steamers could not get up to their respective wharves until the 5th inst. The storm has completely subsided.

The United States steamer Richmond is preparing for sea, and will sail hence for Valparaiso about the middle of the coming week.

The Panama Railroad Company have commenced using steel rails to replace the old iron ones now worn out.

The Hamburg steamer Vandalia picked up the Colon cable with her anchor on the 4th inst. in the port, and caused it some slight damage, but not sufficient to seriously interrupt the business of the line. The necessary repairs were speedily made, and messages are being received and forwarded.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE IN ECUADOR—DETENTION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

PANAMA, Nov. 7.—A new paper called *El Bein Publico* has appeared in Guayaquil, managed by Government employes, and two other journals—the *Verdad*, of Quito, and the *Provenir*, of Guayaquil, have become extinct.

Gen. J. Saluzar has been named Minister of War and Marine in the place of Gen. Darquea, resigned.

Publications from abroad are detained in the Post Office of Guayaquil at the order of the Commissary of Police.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN MERCANTILE LAW.

HOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANK STOCKS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LIABILITIES—THE CASE TO BE CARRIED BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The case of Albon Man, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, against Leander S. Risley, came up in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford yesterday. The plaintiff, through his counsel, Messrs. Man & Parsons, sets forth in his complaint that the bank in question, having failed to pay one of its circulating notes, the holder caused it to be protested, and a notice of the protest to be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency. The Controller then appointed the plaintiff Receiver of the bank, and, as such, he took possession of the books, records, and assets. Finding the property and assets to be insufficient to satisfy the liabilities of the bank, it became necessary to recur to the personal liability of the stockholders, as provided and imposed by the act of Congress. The Controller of the Currency then made an assessment of fifty-four per cent. against shareholders, one of whom is the defendant. Under direction of the Controller of the Currency, the plaintiff brought this suit. The defendant was at the time of the failure of the bank a shareholder of its capital stock to the amount of ten shares at the value of $100 per share. The defendant, in his answer, admitted that the institution was a bank, and that he was a shareholder, but denied all the other allegations. He held that, as no notice had been given to the bank to appear to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, and, as a Receiver was appointed without notice to the bank, that the appointment was null and void. He also held that the proceedings of the Controller in relation to the said assessment were done without notice to the bank, and for that reason were null and void. The defendant also held that, as no notice was given to him of the proceedings of the Controller, they were null and void for that reason. The case was tried before a jury, and after the testimony of the Receiver and that of other witnesses had been given, the case was submitted by the counsel on both sides without argument. The judge then directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff with interest from the date of the assessment. The question as to whether the Controller had any right to appoint a Receiver, and to make an assessment against the shareholders being considered important, it was decided by the counsel of a number of other shareholders, who were present to answer to similar suits, to consent that judgment should be entered against them in order that the whole might be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States for a definitive adjudication. Judgment for the respective sums was accordingly entered against them by order of Judge Blatchford.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

Walter W. Adams, Superintendent of the Bureau of Inspection, reports that plans were submitted to him for thirty-one new buildings, including the Third District Court-house, at an estimated cost of $682,500. Among the remaining buildings there are nine tenements, fifteen second-class dwellings, and but one first-class dwelling. Sixteen buildings were proposed for alteration, at an estimated cost of $53,900, making a total cost of $736,150 for proposed new buildings and alterations. There were twenty special applications for frame and other structures. The Bureau of Violations and Unsafe Buildings reports that 455 buildings were surveyed, 25 reported unsafe, 25 made safe, and 53 notices of unsafety served. It also reports 33 violations of the law, 33 violations removed, 58 notices of violations served, and 8 cases sent to the attorney. The Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron Work reports 21 buildings as requiring fire-escapes, 55 buildings provided with escapes, 122 fire-escape notices served, and nine cases sent to the attorney. On 472 buildings heretofore provided with escapes, which have undergone thorough inspection as to the condition, repair, and availability of such escapes in case of fire, 399 are reported as being in good condition, and 73 as being more or less obstructed or requiring trifling repairs or painting. Of the buildings previously reported as requiring escapes, additional means of egress, or repairs to escapes, 147 have been re-examined, and in 55 instances the requirements having been completed the cases relative thereto were retired and proceedings discontinued. The board further reports 15 iron arch girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved. Twenty-one theatres and places of amusement have been officially visited and inspected and no infractions of the law noted in any. The Globe Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, (originally built for a church,) has undergone thorough inspection, and been found to be materially altered. The building is constructed of brick, has a frontage of 74 feet on Broadway, is 113 feet 6 inches in depth, 45 feet in height, is substantially built, and is now in good condition. The means of entrance and exit at present comprise one doorway 10 feet in width, and two 7 feet wide. They open from the parquet to the lobbies, and thence direct to Broadway. From either side of the lobbies a stairway 4 feet 6 inches wide ascends to the first balcony; next the stage, on either side, a stairway from the parquet, 3 feet 6 inches in width, also ascends to the balconies. The second balcony, formerly seating but 134 persons, has been widened under the direction of the District Inspector, and now accomodates 350 persons. To furnish a safe egress for the increased number, an additional stairway 4 feet 6 inches in width has been ordered, and is now in process of construction from the north-west corner of the second balcony to the first balcony. The removal of the private boxes, formerly in the rear of the parquet has improved the ventilation and appearance of the auditorium and greatly enhances the means of egress. The alley-ways on either side of the building are kept open and clear, and in case of fire are accessible from the stage and auditorium by doors and windows. Two straight stairways, each four feet wide, have replaced the winding stairs from the stage to the dressing-rooms beneath. The former green-room, in the adjoining building at the rear, is fitted up for a ladies' dressing-room. Extinguishers, buckets, axes, &c., are fixed in place, and are in good order. The gas-jets, steam-flues, and furnaces are duly perfected. The theatre, in its altered state, will be capable of seating 1,234 persons. The Stadt Theatre, Nos. 43 and 45 Bowery has also been specially surveyed, and is reported to have undergone material alterations. The building is 98 feet wide, 131 feet deep, and 60 feet in height, and is capable of seating 2,443 persons. It is the largest theatre in the City, and has been renovated and redecorated. There are abundant means of exit from both the auditorium and the stage. The fire-extinguishers, hose, buckets, and axes are in place and in good order, and the theatre is generally in a safer condition than at any time heretofore.

CONFISCATION OF KID GLOVES.

A suit brought by the United States to confiscate three trunks, containing 718 dozen pairs of kid gloves, seized under suspicion of being smuggled, was called yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The owner of the gloves in question, Mr. Sampson Lewy, appeared, through his counsel, and asked for a delay. It was alleged that the defendant was too ill to leave his room, and that material witnesses, whose testimony was most important, were absent from the City. The physician attending M. Lewy appeared afterward in court, and testified that it would be dangerous for his patient to leave his room. Judge Blatchford decided that the case should go on to-day, and that Mr. Lewy's deposition concerning the facts of the matter might be taken at his residence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, George Ray and Conrad Klein pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Peter Martin and Thomas Murphy pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary. The former was sent to State Prison for eighteen months, and the latter for two years and six months.... Thomas Kerrigan pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was [illegible].

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE COMBINATION OF THE TRUNK LINES.

OPINIONS OF RAILROAD MEN—WHY ERIE WAS POPULAR WITH THE AGENTS—THE COMBINATION RATES NOT MAINTAINED—HOSTILITY OF THE WESTERN ROADS TO THE SARATOGA LEAGUE.

The combination between the several railroads is attracting more attention from day to day, and the general opinion seems to be that, although these roads may for some time maintain, or try to maintain, exorbitant rates, both for passengers and freight, one of the roads in question will very likely withdraw, or be compelled to withdraw, from the combination. This supposition is not given on any official authority, but the opinion is entertained by gentlemen well versed in railroad matters, and as such it is given for what it may be worth. A well-informed gentleman yesterday, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the arrangement entered into at Saratoga was sure to prove injurious to Erie, and that that arrangement, coupled with the action of the trunk lines in withdrawing commission from the hotel ticket agents, was a very unwise one for that line. It never was, he said, a popular line with the public; it was considered unsafe, too slow, and in consequence of its broad gauge was unable to run through cars. The line was, however, a popular one with ticket agents during the period that it was under the control of Fisk, as he always refused to enter into any combination with the Pennsylvania or New-York Central, and thereby benefited the public by keeping the passenger and freight rates at a moderate figure. The ticket agents, for their own interests, of course, favored the Erie road, as it compelled the other lines to lower their rates, and made it necessary for them to compete for the passenger traffic by offering inducements in the shape of commissions to the agents, which would not be given if Erie was in harmony with the other two lines. It happened, therefore, that Erie got its fair share of the passenger traffic to the West, and more than it would have got if the traveling public were left to themselves. Agents, by their personal influence and by recommending Erie in preference to other lines, often induced passengers to travel over the Erie Road instead of going by the New-York Central, or Pennsylvania lines. When the present Board of Erie Directors came into power a change was at once made, and Erie combined with the Pennsylvania and the New-York Central in abolishing commissions to the ticket agents. Notwithstanding this action the ticket agents resolved to do business without a commission, hoping that the future would bring about a change. They determined to punish the Erie Road by not keeping their tickets for sale, and favored travel by the New-York Central and Lake Shore to the West, and Piedmont Air Line to the South. Since the 24th of July last, when the agent's commission was abolished, the passenger traffic over the Erie road is said to have considerably decreased. A ticket agent said yesterday that Erie is now altogether controlled by and worked in the interest of the Pennsylvania road, which accounts for its having joined the combination. With Mr. Jewett as President, and Messrs. Scott and King as Directors, no other result, he said, could be anticipated. He believed that the earnings of the road during the coming year would be so unsatisfactory as to cause a change in the Board of Directors at the next election, and he felt quite certain that the English stockholders would effect such a change at the earliest practicable moment. With a new directory and a new President, he was sure the existing combination would be broken. It cannot, he said, be done otherwise, as the Baltimore and Ohio line cannot break it, as that road has no connection with New-York. Although there is a combination for high fares, it is not, he said, maintained. For instance, the full fare from New-York to New-Orleans is $50 for a through ticket, but by purchasing a ticket to Cincinnati for $20, a passenger can, by going to the local agent in this City of the Western lines, obtain a ticket from Cincinnati to New-Orleans for $19 75, making the whole amount, $39 75, and thereby saving $10 25. Whether there is any private arrangement between the railroads in this matter, has not been ascertained.

The Western roads, or at least a portion of them, following the example of the great trunk lines, resolved on the 27th October to discontinue commissions on the sale of tickets. They accordingly issued the following circular to the ticket agents:

JOINT CIRCULAR.

OCT. 27, 1874.

DEAR SIR: By order of our General Managers, no commissions will be paid on tickets sold over our respective lines after Oct. 31, 1874. Respectfully yours,

D. W. Hitchcock, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
J. Charlton, Chicago and Alton Railroad.
A. M. Smith, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
C. K. Lord, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway.
A. V. H. Carpenter, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
W. H. Stennett, Chicago and North-western Railway.
A. C. Dawes, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad.
E. A. Ford, Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads.
T. Penfield, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
W. P. Johnson, Illinois Central Railroad.
Thos. Dorwin, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.
W. R. Allen, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.
Fred. Wild, Western Union Railroad.

This circular was, however, in the following circular, repudiated by one of the roads, and the Western ticket combination has been accordingly suspended:

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY, SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 3, 1874.

DEAR SIR: This company had no representation in the meeting where the above circular originated, and my name appears thereon without authority. I will, therefore continue to pay commissions on tickets sold over this line, in accordance with my special circular No. 5, of Oct. 1, 1874, until further notice from this office.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS DORWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio Road had joined the combination appears to have had no foundation. In fact, no one who is acquainted with railroad affairs believed it for a moment. The Baltimore and Ohio would, it is said, have nothing to gain by such an agreement. It is a perfectly solvent road, not in any way embarrassed, and its resources enable it to compete with other lines on advantageous terms. A Chicago paper in speaking of the road, says:

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has commended itself to the people of the West because of its past independent policy, and of its ability to maintain that independent policy. Its financial condition is such as to render it free from the embarrassing necessities which control other roads. Its capital stock of only fifteen millions, when contrasted with the stock and bonds of other trunk roads exceeding an average of $100,000,000 each, speaks volumes for the honesty and fidelity of its management. Instead of being embarrassed in its condition, it has a surplus of $30,000,000 of accrued earnings. Under these circumstances it has no occasion to enter into alliances offensive or defensive with any other trunk lines, as they are not and cannot be its rivals; they are so heavily laden with debt and watered stock that they cannot compete with a route that owes no debt, and has a surplus of means. It has the field practically to itself. None of these roads can touch the trade to and from Baltimore and the South, and why it should now, on the opening of its road to this city, abandon its past policy, and make monopoly terms with the more northern routes, cannot be understood by the people of the West. The public will rejoice that there is no truth in all this, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not destroy the general feeling in its favor by entering into any combination with the companies whose past management has been so disastrous as to render extortion a matter of necessity.

On this subject it may be mentioned that by the construction of what is known as the "Baltimore short line," between Athens and Marietta, the time between Cincinnati and Baltimore will be reduced to twenty hours, and between Cincinnati and New-York to twenty-seven hours.

FEELING OF THE WESTERN RAILROADS.

Speaking of the Saratoga agreement the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The Saratoga agreement is still the all-absorbing subject in railway circles. The announcement that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Grand Trunk Railroads had not joined the combination was greeted with much satisfaction by the managers of our Western railroads, all of whom, with a single exception, look very unfavorably upon the compact. The opposition of these roads is based on the ground that the agreement is so badly drawn, and that it offers no guarantee of protection to the parties who may sign it and honorably endeavor to carry out its provisions. It leaves open to designing parties loopholes through which considerable annoyance my be received. It affords to certain parties an undue representation, enabling them to command a majority on nearly all important questions. Besides, by the careless drafting of the contract, and omission of many important provisions, the originators were careful not to bind themselves, while they endeavored to bind others. That such is the case is best shown by the fact that, while all the roads had abolished the commission system both East and West, it is now only observed from the West to the East. From the East to the West commissions for the sale of tickets are paid again by nearly all the roads, on the ground that the Great Western of Canada refuses to abolish commissions unless the Grand Trunk will join in the movement, and as the Grand Trunk has officially announced that it will not enter into the combination, the commission reform from the East to the West, at least, may be considered a failure, and, like the return stock-pass reform will probably soon be officially repudiated. Another reason for the opposition of our Western roads to the agreement is the general belief that it is the intention of the majority of the Railroad Commissioners to favor St. Louis at the expense of this city. The rates from Chicago to the East have always been lower than from St. Louis, but the Southern roads are now making an effort to have the rates from St. Louis and Chicago made about the same. Of course the Chicago roads object to such discrimination, and will interpose all possible obstacles to a successful carrying out of this project. This Saratoga agreement will yet lead to considerable trouble, and ere long the various interests will be fighting each other.

IS THIS A SCARE?

From the Watertown Daily Times.

The merchants in New-York profess to think that the grain trade in that City is in peril, because of railroad combinations, which, it is asserted, threaten to cause a diversion of trade to rival cities. This is a scare, we suspect, although it does not equal that of the Central Park menagerie escape. One fact is undeniable: the rates for freight by railroad through this State to New-York are materially less than they were a half dozen years ago. These figures tell the story in the freight business:

	Tons moved one mile.	Price per ton per mile, cts.
1858.		
New-York Central	142,641,178	2.59
Erie Railway	165,895,635	3.32
1869.		
New-York Central	474,419,726	2.20
Erie Railway	817,829,190	1.60
1872.		
New-York Central	1,020,908,885	1.69
Erie Railway	950,708,902	1.52

In spite of war, in spite of the advance in materials and labor, the freights have largely declined in fifteen years. Suppose farmers could get only three-quarters as much for their production now as they did in 1858? They would think that the times were very hard. If New-York could hold the grain trade in 1858 and in 1868, she ought to do so in 1878, with such declining prices in the rates in this State as the figures show. The New-York Central and Hudson River Road is now engaged in the construction of an immense elevator in New-York, to facilitate and cheapen the transfer of grain in the city; a million or two dollars will go into that. Now, does any man suppose that the Vanderbilt party propose to make these investments in new tracks and elevators and let the carrying trade slip through their fingers? Men give them credit for the desire to make money. Then they are not going to do any act which will send trade from New-York, and from their lines of transportation, to other cities.

The grain in the commerce of Montreal and Baltimore is stated, and then the deduction is swiftly drawn that the trade of New-York is declining. The fact is that the carrying business is rapidly increasing, and New-York gains as well as the other depots on the sea-board. The railroad tonnage between New-York and the West has increased, immensely increased, in ten years. We suspect that some of our business men are too easily frightened; that they are more frightened than hurt. It is declared that the railroads which enter New-York are managed by selfish men. Grant that it is so, their selfishness is the mainspring in their business activity then. We are putting the case on this theory of selfishness. These men are capitalists. They have invested tens of millions of dollars in this carrying trade. Now, what are they going to do as selfish men? Why, of course, they will get all the business that they can; they will let nothing slip through their hands which they can hold. It is their interest to do it. They therefore become at once the active, strenuous, keen, sharp runners for freights for New-York. This result is inevitable. Therefore, it is plain that the railroads which enter New-York are not going to pursue a suicidal course in respect to freights. Whatever combinations they may make, they will take good care of themselves and of their business. When they do that they take care of New-York. This is as plain as a pike-staff. Up here in the country we can see it. Further, we cannot see why the men at the great commercial Metropolis cannot see to it too.

BROOKLYN FINANCES.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF EAST-SIDE PARK LANDS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The sale of what are known as the east-side park lands, which was advertised to take place on Dec. 1, has been postponed. These lands were taken for the purpose of adding to Prospect Park, but subsequently, after they had been improved at considerable expense, it was found that their addition to the park would not be desirable. Some of the lots comprising the east-side park lands were sold, and realized $212,000. This amount was counted on by the Commissioners to liquidate in part the expenses incurred in improving the lands. An examination of the law, however, showed that the Commissioners were not entitled to use the money, and it was therefore placed in the sinking fund. To meet the indebtedness incurred in improving the lands the Commissioners were forced to advertise them for sale. This course met with opposition from the Mayor and Controller, on the ground that if the lands were sold during the present depressed condition of the real estate market the City would lose by the transaction over a million dollars. The property owners from whom the lands were purchased claimed that the Commissioners had no right to take their lands merely for the purpose of selling them over again. The pressure brought to bear on the Park Commissioners was so strong that they have determined to postpone the sale of the Park lands for the present.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Rowley announced the determination of the Park Commissioners to postpone the sale, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Because of financial requirements, the Board of Park Commissioners claim to be called upon to sell at public auction that property belonging to the city and known as the east side lands; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of those most competent to judge, that a sale of said property in the present depressed condition of the market for real estate will result in serious loss to the city, as also prove very injurious to the interests of citizens holding real estate for a market, particularly in the vicinity of the proposed sale; therefore

Resolved, That the Park Commissioners be and they hereby are earnestly requested to postpone said proposed sale to a period of time which shall indicate some probability of obtaining nearer the value of the property than is now promised; and the Mayor and Controller be and they hereby are authorized and directed to confer with the Park Commissioners, and render to them such financial aid as may be legal and proper, that their legal requirements may be met, and the interest of the City in its property be fully protected by securing a postponement of the sale to a more promising opportunity.

The above resolution relieves the commissioners of the necessity which urged them to sell the lands, and a special meeting will be held this evening for the purpose of formally postponing the sale.

THE BROOKLYN TAX RATE.

The following comparative table, prepared by Mr. E. B. Cadley, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, shows the rates of taxation on each $100 of valuation for each of the wards of Brooklyn as compared with the rates for the previous year:

	1873.			1874.		
Wards.	$	Cents.	Mills.	$	Cents.	Mills.
1	3	58	1	3	62	6
2	3	58	6	3	62	9
3	3	58	1	3	63	4
4	3	58	5	3	62	9
5	3	59	0	3	65	3
6	3	58	4	3	62	9
7	3	58	3	3	63	0
8	3	59	9	3	65	0
9	3	59	1	3	63	7
10	3	58	5	3	63	5
11	3	58	6	3	63	2
12	3	58	8	3	63	1
13	3	23	1	3	28	1
14	3	23	8	3	28	0
15	3	23	1	3	28	6
16	3	24	3	3	29	0
17	3	20	1	3	25	1
18	3	20	5	3	25	7
19	3	20	1	3	25	3
20	3	58	3	3	62	9
21	3	58	6	3	63	1
22	3	58	1	3	63	2
23	..	..	..	3	63	0
24	..	..	..	3	63	9
25	..	..	..	3	63	7

Average rate last year, $3 46 9. This year, $3 52 2.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The American Museum of Natural History has issued its sixth annual report, which shows the prospects of the institution to be peculiarly encouraging. Reference is made to the laying of the corner-stone of the new fire-proof building as being an event of great importance in the history of the museum. The past year is stated to have been very prosperous, from the fact that the institution has been placed on a more permanent basis by the increase of annual members paying $10 yearly. The current expenses of the Museum will, it is stated, be thus defrayed, and subscriptions of $100 and upward be reserved for increasing and improving its collections. The list of members, which, on the 1st of January, contained 340 names, has been increased during the past ten months to nearly 1,000. Many contributions have been received, among others a collection of shells, numbering 50,000 specimens; a library of conchological and scientific works, numbering about 1,000 volumes; a gift of 8,000 specimens of American Colloptera to the Department of Entomology, and a complete set of all its publications, and a collection of birds' nests from the Smithsonian Institute. Several of the departments have been increased by new purchases. The number of visitors is stated to be steadily increasing, and frequently amounts to 10,000 in a single day. The report states that teachers now bring their pupils in large numbers to the halls of the Museum, and that it is also attracting scientific men and advanced scholars by the advantages it affords for scientific investigation.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

John Sullivan was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of James Mullany in a Pearl street saloon, in December, 1873. The defense was that the shooting was accidental and not intentional, although proof was offered on the other side to the effect that the prisoner had ordered deceased to stop singing or he would lame him, and deceased not stopping, the prisoner had shot him in the foot. Amputation of the limb subsequently became necessary, and death ensued. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to mercy, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months in State Prison.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS—A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE ESTIMATES.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday morning in the Mission Rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Bishop Andrews presiding. The proceedings were opened with the usual religious exercises, after which the appropriations for American missions were taken up, and the sum of $9,000 was fixed for the Alabama Conference, $7,000 for Arkansas, and $5,000 for the Baltimore Conference.

The appropriation for the California Conference was next in order.

Rev. Otis Gibson, in reply to Bishop Ames, said that California never was more prosperous than to-day, and he did not ask appropriations upon the grounds that any distress existed in that region. But in order to cover the mission ground there, which was very extended, he thought it would be necessary to set apart $7,000 for this work.

Bishop Ames then suggested that the sum of $8,875 should be fixed for the German and English mission, and that the division of the money should be left to the mission there.

Rev. Jacob Rothweiler did not approve of this plan. He thought the better way was to keep the appropriations separate. He knew of a few instances where the appropriations were combined, and it was not satisfactory, though he believed the German mission lost nothing by this arrangement, so that he did not oppose it in their interest.

Dr. Reid said he felt great interest both in the German and foreign work, and he believed it was best to have the appropriation combined. He thought it would be better to have it as it is. After some further discussion it was resolved to keep the appropriations distinct, and the sum of $6,000 was set apart for the California Conference.

The Conference of Central Illinois received $1,000 last year. It was agreed to appropriate $600 for this work for the coming year.

It was then moved that the sum of $1,000 be appropriated for Central New-York, being $200 less than the amount set down last year. An amendment making the appropriation $800 prevailed.

The Conference of Central Ohio, which received $2,000 last year, was voted $1,200.

The mission of Central Pennsylvania, which received $1,700 last year, was voted $1,100.

The sum of $1,200 was next appropriated for the Cincinnati Conference, being a reduction of $800 from the sum fixed last year.

It was moved that the appropriation for the mission of Colorado be fixed at $7,000, being a reduction of $700.

Bishop Ames thought $5,000 would be sufficient for the needs of this mission.

Bishop Hayden supported the motion to make it $7,000.

Rev. Otis Gibson was in favor of giving this mission $6,000. After some discussion the sum of $6,500 was appropriated.

It was then moved and carried that $1,500 be appropriated for the Delaware Conference, this being a reduction of $500.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for the Des Moines Conference.

The Detroit Mission was next considered. This mission received $3,750 last year. It was moved to fix the sum at $2,250.

Bishop Ames moved as an amendment to put the amount at $2,500.

Dr. Ives said it was well to bear in mind that within the limits of this mission there was nothing but rocks and water to be found. Everything else necessary for the support of the missionaries had to be provided.

Bishop Hayden hoped the original motion would prevail. After some further deliberation the sum of $2,250 was appropriated.

An appropriation of $21,500 was then made for the East Maine Conference.

The East Oregon and Washington Conference was next in order. The sum of $2,500 was given to this mission last year, $500 of which was for Indian work.

Bishop Merrill was in favor of giving this mission $3,000. This sum was appropriated.

It was proposed to set apart $1,500 for the Erie Conference, this sum being $500 less than that appropriated last year. An amendment fixing the sum at $1,200 was adopted.

The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the mission of Florida last year. Bishop Hayden moved that the same amount be given to this mission for the coming year. An amendment fixing the amount at $4,000 was adopted.

Dr. S. A. Lakin moved that the sum of $8,500 be appropriated for the Conference of Georgia. This mission received $10,500 last year. Dr. Lakin's motion prevailed.

Dr. Lakin then asked for $7,500 for the Holston Conference. This amount was appropriated.

For the Illinois Conference the sum of $600 was fixed.

The Indiana Conference was granted $600.

The Conference of Iowa received $1,000 last year. Rev. J. Van Cleve asked for $600 this year, and that amount was appropriated.

For the Conference of Kansas the sum of $5,000 was asked for, this being an advance of $2,000 over the appropriation made last year. A discussion took place on the subject, in which Bishop Foster, Bishop Hayden, Bishop Ames, Dr. Curry, and several other members of the committee took part. The increased appropriation for the mission was asked for upon the ground that the inhabitants were in a very distressed condition in consequence of the devastation of the grasshopper plague. It was finally agreed to fix the appropriation at $4,000.

The sum of $2,250 was then voted for the Troy Conference, this being a reduction of $750.

For the New-York Conference the sum of $2,500 was granted, for the New-York East Conference $2,500, and for the Newark Conference $1,200.

The appropriation for the Kentucky Conference was next taken up. Dr. Trimble asked for the sum of $7,500, the same as was granted last year, and proceeded to state the demands of this mission. He believed the mission could not be sustained upon any less amount, and if they determined to cut down the appropriations it would be just as well to abandon the mission altogether.

Bishop Merrill was in favor of making the appropriation the same as last year, and he therefore supported Dr. Trimble's motion.

The time for adjourning the morning session having arrived, it was agreed that the time be extended to consider the subject.

Bishop Hayden moved an amendment to fix the sum at $6,000. He thought this amount would be as fair a proportion as had been given to other neighboring missions.

Dr. Low thought the condition of this mission should be inquired into. The mission in Kentucky had been always a poor one, and he would ask what prospects they had of its condition being improved in the future. He thought perhaps one of the causes of its being so much in need of support was its not having been thrown more upon its own resources. He could not approve of the original motion.

Rev. Jacob Rothweiler said this was an old conference, having been established in 1853, since which time it received appropriations amounting to $115,000. He thought it could bear some retrenchment, and moved, as an amendment, that the sum of $7,000 be granted. This motion was carried, and the committee then took a recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the session was resumed, Bishop Hayden presiding. The sum of $2,500 was voted to the Lexington Conference, after which Dr. Lakin proposed that an appropriation of $8,000 be made for Louisiana.

Bishop Merrill represented the claims of this conference upon the committee, and urged the adoption of Dr. Lakin's motion. He thought it would not be a waste of their funds to give this amount, as they could possibly carry on the work more economically. An amendment was offered to fix the amount at $7,000.

Bishop Janes said they were greatly agitated there last Summer, and that the sum of $8,000 was needed. This amount was appropriated.

It was then proposed to set apart the sum of $1,875 for the Maine Conference. The amount appropriated last year was $2,500. An amendment fixing the appropriation at $1,500 was carried.

The Michigan Mission was next in order. The sum of $2,250 was voted for this work.

Rev. John B. Bachman moved that $10,000 be appropriated for the Minnesota Conference. An amendment was offered to fix the sum at $8,000.

Dr. Nelson said that this mission had contributed as much during the past year as in 1873, although the treasurer of the Missionary Society made a miskake in depositing the funds to the amount of nearly $4,000 in a bank which soon after suspended, so that the full amount subscribed had not yet reached them. He thought the energy and generosity of that Conference during the past year should be recognized by treating them in a liberal spirit in making the appropriation for the coming year.

Bishop Merrill bore testimony to the ability and efficiency of the missionaries in this district, and spoke of the vast amount of territory over which they had to travel. The sum of $9,000 was finally voted to this mission.

The sum of $8,000 was then voted to the Mississippi Conference without debate.

An appropriation of $4,000 was made to the Missouri Mission.

Some discussion then took place upon the appropriation for Nebraska, in regard to the relative requirements of the missions in that district as compared with the Kansas Conference. It was finally arranged to fix the sum at $8,000, though several members strongly urged an appropriation of $10,000.

The following appropriations were then made:

The Nevada Conference	$3,000
New-England Conference	2,100
New-Hampshire Conference	1,800
North Carolina Conference	7,500
Northern New-York Conference	800
North Indiana Conference	600
North Ohio Conference	900
North-west Indiana Conference	600
North-west Iowa Conference	6,000
Oregon Conference	3,000
Philadelphia Conference	4,000
Pittsburg Conference	1,500
Providence Conference	1,500
Rock River Conference	1,350

The hour for adjournment having then arrived, it was announced that the members of the committee had accepted an invitation to spend the evening at the residence of Mrs. Smith, No. 14 East Fourteenth street, and the proceedings were closed with the benediction.

THE FOURTH WARD LODGING-HOUSES.

HOW THE POOR LIVE—OVERCROWDED CELLARS AND "DOUBLE DECKERS"—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

An inspection of the cellars and underground lodging-houses in the Fourth Ward was made yesterday by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes and Sanitary Inspector Lockwood, of the Board of Health, for the purpose of determining what shall be the future action of the board in preventing the occupation of these unhealthy tenements for human habitation. These cellars and underground lodgings have been on several occasions vacated by orders of the Board of Health, and the occupants ejected by the Police, but the tenants have invariably returned and reoccupied the premises. The Board of Health were powerless to prevent this, as the Police paid no attention to the orders emanating from the board, notwithstanding that Mr. Matsell, the President of the Board of Police, had pledged himself to hold the Police Captains responsible for the reoccupation of these cellars after they had been vacated by order of the Board of Health. Among the places visited by Drs. Jones and Lockwood were Nos. 20 and 22 Catharine street. The place was almost in total darkness, and all the light and ventilation came through the door at the foot of the steps leading from the street. The rear of this place was divided into a number of small, close bedrooms, each containing a double set of bunks. The front room contained a bar. A disarrangement of the pipe leading to the sewer filled the place with a most offensive and sickening odor. No. 9 James street was next visited. This is an extensive underground lodging-house. The basement floor is partitioned off into small bedrooms, in which were found sixteen double beds in a space in which it would be unhealthy for more than two persons to sleep. The cellar underneath was filled with stagnant water to the depth of nearly two feet, and the smell emittted by it was horrible. This place has been several times cleaned out by the Health authorities, but the occupants have been allowed by the Police to return and reoccupy the unhealthy den.

No. 149 Chatham street and No. 2 Roosevelt street were found closed after the visit of the police on Sunday night. Nos. 238 and 342 Water street were also visited and inspected. These places are underground lodging houses of the worst description. They are close, unhealthy places, filthy in the extreme, and reeking with foul odors. Nos. 21 and 29 North William street, known as "double-deckers," were also inspected. These places consist of a basement and subcellar, both of which are fitted up with beds, and are connected by a flight of winding stairs. These establishments are dark, filthy, and illventilated, and the stench in the subcellar was enough in itself to breed a pestilence. Several other places of a similar description were visited, and Inspector Lockwood will make a full report on their condition at an early day, and will present the same to the Board of Health.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE GILBERT.

In the matter of the report of the Commissioners confirming the assessment for the Sackett street Boulevard Improvement, Brooklyn, Judge Gilbert yesterday rendered the following decision. The assessment amounts to nearly $2,000,000, and the report of the Commissioners was opposed to the property-owners:

The validity of the legislation asserted in this motion has been established by this Court in General Term (the People *ex rel.* McCann and Schroeder, Controller). The question is, therefore, *res adjudicata*. Moreover, in cases of this kind, the question of the constitutionality of the statutes under which the proceedings were taken, is not before the court. Nothing is submitted but the regularity of those proceedings and the justness of the assessment made and reported by the commissioners. The confirmation of the report of the commissioners does not make the assessment valid if the commissioners had no authority to make it. The order of confirmation merely determines that the proceedings of the commissioners were regular, and that the statute under which they acted was duly observed. [Embury v. Corman, 3 Com., 511.] The other objections, namely, that the expenses of the improvement have not been assessed upon all the property within the district of assessment, nor upon specific part or parts of it, are answered by the statute itself. It does not require that to be done. The duty imposed upon the Commissioners was to "apportion the expenses of the improvement in such manner as they should deem just and equitable upon property to be, in their judgment, benefited thereby within the district of assessment." The limitations imposed on the exercise of the power thus delegated to the Commissioners, it must be confessed, are few and may be easily evaded. Nevertheless, it was competent for the Legislature to confer the power in such terms, [Dillon, Mun. Cor. cap. 19,[and the duty and power of the courts extend no further than to see that the statute has not been violated. No departure from the statute has been shown, nor has any evidence impugning the action of the Commissioners been produced.

The report, therefore, must be confirmed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held yesterday afternoon in the University Place Church, Rev. Dr. Booth, the Pastor, presiding. The annual report compiled by the lady Secretaries of the board was read by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Yonkers. It set forth that the operations carried on by the society had extended over a very broad field, both at home and abroad. In the Western Continent, Mexico and some of the Mexican provinces were the centre of a work which has expanded to the proportions of a very responsible charge. Aid to the amount of $3,000 was given to destitute home missionaries. On the foreign field laborers were commissioned and engaged under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. In India six schools, attended by over 600 girls, have been opened. Missionary stations were also established in Siam, Syria, Persia, Japan, China, and at different points throughout Africa. The good effect produced through the efforts of the society's missionaries upon the populations of these countries, especially among children, having surpassed the most hopeful expectations of the board, the work of evangelization will be carried on by it with renewed vigor during the ensuing year. The report of the Treasurer showed that the total receipts of the year amounted to $20,313; the disbursements to $16,878; and the balance on hand, which has been already appropriated, to $3,435. After the reading of the reports interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. D. Stewart Dodge, and Dr. Daniel Bliss, president of the Protestant College at Beyrut, Syria. The exercises were brought to a close with singing and the benediction.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

WILLS PROVED.—Carmelo Lalumia, John B. Kidder, Harriett M. A. Waltham, Susan A. Lawrence, George Park Reed, John Wright, Valentine Everett, Helena Miller, Mary Riley, Dwight Austin, Charles Finkeldey, Patrick Ward, Benjamin P. Risdon, and Elizabeth McDonald, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Charles Lambert, Herbert Deloste Poole, Catharine Schuritzen, John T. Barnard, John C. Torney, Charlotte Cluff, Robert A. Van Renssalear, Richard Downey, Michael Murphy, Frank P. White, Agustus F. Johnson, John Kellerman, Nicholas Flanagan, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Mary Ada Morgan, Winifred Thompson, Charles W. Meadows, Liurs B. Gardiner, Philipina Mayer, known as Ada Mayer, Caroline L. Brown, William H. Myles, all of the City of Brooklyn; Elizabeth Owens, late of Memphis, Tenn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Annie Loomis and Mary H. Loomis to Robert C. Geer; of Charles W. Kirchner to Peter B. Lippell, of Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y.; of Pauline Arthur to Lirma H. Arthur; of Mary C. Hennessy, Thomas J. Hennessy, and Charles R. Hennessy to Bridget E. Hennessy; of Eugene Kaltmeyer, Caroline Kaltmeyer, and Otrelia Kaltmeyer, to Jacob Kaltmeyer; of Alexander L. Lawrence to William W. Lawrence; of Charles Meadows and Robert Meadows to Sarah Meadows; of James E. F. Kiernan, Dora T. Kiernan, Kate L. Kiernan, Annie Francis Kiernan, and Mary J. Kiernan to Rev. James F. Duffy; of Arthur Boyle to Mary W. Boyle; of Evelina Werbach and Ann Eliza Werbach to Charles A. Werbach, all of the County of Kings.

THE RACING EAST RIVER STEAMERS.

The inquiry by the United States Steam-boat Inspectors into the causes of the collision between the rival Harlem steamers, Sylvan Glen and Harlem, was continued yesterday. George Schofield, a passenger on the Harlem, gave testimony in corroboration of that already published. A. W. White, wheelsman of the Harlem, testified that boats in the way kept him from keeping over to the Brooklyn shore. There was always, however, plenty of room from the point of starting up to the point of the Hook, for the Glen to pass between the Harlem and the dock. The investigation was then postponed to Wednesday, when additional testimony is to be taken. The witnesses expected Wednesday are the Captain of the Harlem and two of her passengers, and three passengers of the Glen.

ROBBING A FELLOW-SERVANT.

Richard Howard and John Taylor are two colored men employed as waiters in the Sturtevant House. They live together at No. 111 West Twenty-fifth street, and latterly Howard has missed a great many articles of clothing, &c. He had Taylor arrested by Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who found some of the stolen property in his trunk. Taylor was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

A WAITER-GIRL'S MISTAKE.

Frederick Otto Semonson was arrested on Sunday night on the complaint of a waiter-girl employed at the Pacific Garden beer saloon, in the Bowery, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit two dollar bill. The man was locked up in the station-house, and taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning. There the bill was found to be a good one, and the prisoner was promptly discharged.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

HAYES' ARREST TO BE TREATED AS A CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ARGUMENT IN THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS BEGUN—MR. HILL'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed at noon. Judge Humphreys said: Gentlemen of the jury, I have an inquiry to make of you this morning. Have any of you seen a newspaper or heard anything about what has transpired in relation to this case since the court adjourned last Friday, either in regard to counsel, witnesses, or the Judge?

All the jurors answered in the negative.

The Judge—Mr. Bailiff, you will now take this jury out into some comfortable room until you are sent for to bring them in. Keep together, gentlemen. Turning to the Clerk, the Judge said: Mr. Middleton, has anything transpired in relation to this case, since the court adjourned last Friday?

The Clerk—Yes, Sir; Mr. Hayes was brought out of jail and released on bail. I was sent for to take the recognizance, which was entered into by Mr. Alexander in the sum of $3,000.

The Judge—What was he in jail for?

The Clerk—I understood it was for perjury.

Judge—Have you any record of it before the court?

Clerk—No, Sir; only a pencil memorandum which I made.

Marshal Phillips—He was in jail, your Honor, and was brought out on the order of Judge Cartter.

Judge—What was he in jail for?

Marshal—I can find out at the jail.

Judge—Go to the jail and get the commitment and bring it here at once. We will take a recess for ten minutes till this information arrives.

At the expiration of the recess the commitment was brought into court and read by the clerk. It was signed by L. B. Dawson, clerk of the Police Court, and charged Hayes with committing perjury in the case now at issue.

After it was read, the Judge directed the clerk to issue a writ and subpœna *duces tecum* to the clerk of that court, together with the person swearing out the writ, and summon them to appear before this court, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, with the records of that court, and also to show why they should not be proceeded against for contempt of this court.

Judge Humphreys—Gentlemen, do you want to argue this case now?

Counsel consented and the Judge directed the jury to be called in.

Mr. Davidge desired to submit prayers for instructions in relation to some points of law.

The Judge declined to hear them at this point in the case, but said he would do so at the proper time.

Mr. Davidge reserved the right to enter an exception.

Mr. Hill opened the case to the jury, for the prosecution, saying he entered into this trial with the utmost reluctance, and would gladly have left it to other hands, and he would have been most glad if the defendants, especially Mr. Harrington, had been able to explain, satisfactorily, all the charges made against them. He then alluded to each of the prominent persons connected with the alleged conspiracy, paying a compliment to Harrington's ability as a lawyer, and his success as Assistant Attorney for the District, and then proceeded to give the charges in the indictment, claiming that not only had every charge been proved, but much more than had ever been even hinted at had been substantiated. He called the attention of the Court to the points of law on which he claimed a verdict of guilty, showing, by cases cited, that it was not even necessary that conspirators should even be acquainted with each other. The members of the Secret Service were disreputably mixed up in this matter, else why was Nettleship to-day a fugitive from justice, with a broken bail bond, eluding a warrant of this court? Why was he not here to answer parties who were maligning him, if he is innocent? As Mr. Hill progressed he alluded to the statement of Smithers, that Major Richards had lost his head. "If any one lost his head," said Mr. Hill, "it was Harrington, who did not lose it that night, but when he first consented to enter into this conspiracy, and he has not yet found it." He alluded to the singular coincidence in which Harrington, when he had received the letter of warning, said that if any one was going to break into his safe it must be the memorialists, and they must want to get some books, and those books must be those of John O. Evans, and, if they were going to carry them to any person, that person must be Columbus Alexander. All of this was said by Harrington before the burglary took place. The sickness of Harrington on the night of the burglary was alluded to, which, said Mr. Hill, occurred just at the moment when Harrington began to realize the enormity of his offense. The missing telegram was next taken up, and the position taken that, when a piece of evidence was destroyed, it was presumptive that it was important evidence. This telegram they considered important, and not until the last moment did the defense introduce any evidence to explain the telegram, and then comes in Henry Williams, brother of one of the accused, who says he wrote the dispatch at the request of Harrington, and signed the name Harry to it. He also says that the "N" in the dispatch should have been "G," and is alluded to Genet. Does it seem probable that they would invite an entire stranger to come on here and visit them? When Genet was on the stand not a question was put to him in relation to this matter, and he testified that he never saw Williams before, and that they applied to him simply because he was a relative of Kirtland. Again, Williams in New-York replied to that telegram. It was delivered to him with the "N" in it. Why did he not in his reply ask for an explanation of the letter "N?" Who was "N," if not Nettleship? And Williams in New-York understood it. The evidence of Henry Williams was not satisfactory, and had it been introduced earlier in the case Mr. Genet would have been questioned by the prosecution when he was on the stand.

Other details were taken up, and the various points in the evidence of Hayes and Zirruth shown to be corroborated by telegrams and other independent evidence over which they had no control. Their character was alluded to, and Mr. Hill next took up the case of Whitley and the attempt to prove an alibi. He cited many instances to show that it was no uncommon thing for persons to mistake and think they had seen a person when they had seen some one resembling him. All those testifying on this point, did not satisfactorily show that Hayes was in Boston on the 6th, and he (Mr. Hill) preferred to rely on the telegram sent to Banfield by Newcomb on the 6th, saying, "Whitley was sick and would be in Washington the next day." In relation to the dispatch sent from Canada to Applegate, Mr. Hill said: When Hayes was examined, in jail, last August, he handed to Mr. Wilson the paper on which he wrote the dispatch by Nettleship's direction, "Securities are good, invest," and which he afterward declined to send. This paper set Mr. Wilson to work to hunt up the matter, and he followed it up until he found a similar dispatch sent by Nettleship from a small station above Toronto. While this hunt was going on Hayes was lying here in jail, and could not possibly have known that such a dispatch was really sent, for he had seen no one connected with it. Thus was Hayes' statement corroborated and Applegate's story shown to be false. This dispatch could not have related to the Johnson case, for Nettleship directed Hayes to write it in relation to his own case.

The attempt to prove an alibi in the case of Nettleship was then taken up by Mr. Hill. He alluded to the singular fact that the doctor did not see Nettleship at the time he attended the sick child, and that Mrs. Leach's memory depended on the statement of the doctor and his memorandum book. To refute this the official monthly report of Whitley for the month of April showed that Nettleship was in Washington on the 23d and left that night for Philadelphia, although Mr. Hill said he had reason to believe he did not leave Washington till the 24th.

At this point (two o'clock,) Mr. Hill suggested a recess and one was directed.

AFTER RECESS.

After the recess Mr. Hill called the attention of the Jury to Harrington's conduct at his interview with Madge and Gov. Shepherd at the Arlington Hotel, where he was perfectly indifferent as to the proffered assistance of Carter, and again at his earnestness and anxiety to have Madge keep Carter employed, even if he, Harrington, had to furnish the money. What was the cause of this change in Harrington's demeanor toward Carter? It was because Carter had called again on Madge, and informed him that this was a conspiracy to injure Columbus Alexander, and Harrington was then afraid that Carter would tell the whole story unless he was silenced, and the best way to silence him was to employ him. Harrington's visit to Somerville in Philadelphia was next commented upon, and Mr. Hill said Mr. Smithers promised us in his opening that Somerville should be here, but why was he not brought here if he could have explained all of these things satisfactorily?

Shailer's evidence was next sifted, and it was shown, from Banfield's telegrams and directions concerning the Howard case, that neither Nettleship nor Shailer had anything to do with the Howard case until the 21st of April, just about the time this conspiracy culminated, and long after some of these telegrams passed between the parties. The motive for this deed was next discussed, and Mr. Hill cited several instances, to show that even murder had been committed under far less inducement than that which had actuated the parties in this case. Harrington, he said, was Secretary of the District Government, and an investigation was then going on into the management of the affairs of that Government, and it would appear, from what afterward transpired, that the tide of evidence was turning against this District Government. Harrington was a zealous partisan, and here was an opportune moment for him to show his zeal. If this burglary could be successfully carried out it might arrest the feeling of prejudice against the Government by casting obloquy on the memorialists; to serve his friends whose conduct was being investigated he agreed to carry out this burglary, and therein lies the motive. In Whitley's case there was a desire to serve his superiors and aid them, and who could tell how far it might lead to a promotion or a long continuance in office by securing the influence of Harrington and his friends. Nettleship was actuated by the same feeling, and the double incentive of aiding and thereby retaining the favor of his chief, Whitley.

Mr. Hill closed with an earnest appeal to the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, as he believed all the allegations had been fully proved.

At the close of Mr. Hill's remarks the Judge adjourned the court till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE PAST SEASON.

ACTION OF CONGRESS LAST WINTER—MR. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED'S PLANS—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED—THE "SUMNER BEECH."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress last Winter, "for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, according to the plans, and under the general direction of Frederick Law Olmstead, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol." Steps had been taken, in the first instance, at the suggestion of Architect Clark, more than a year ago, to secure the services of Mr. Olmstead, but it was not till after the meeting of Congress that any of the preliminary work, such as an accurate topographical survey of the grounds, had been done, which was necessary before labor could be actively begun upon the plans; and it was not till March last that the authority and appropriation for the employment of Mr. Olmstead were granted. He had, however, given considerable study, in a general way, to the proper treatment of the grounds, and had made a personal examination of them. The large appropriation for the work to be done under his plans was made June 23, since which time the most rapid progress possible has been made.

The superstructure of the Capitol has cost to the present date nearly $12,000,000, and yet the principal façade has been hidden by groups of straggling trees that have been left to grow up wild and untrained, as though they were a part of the "forest primeval." The grounds on the east sloped rapidly toward the Capitol building, which had the appearance of being set under a wooded hill. On the west the building was supported by two great grassy terraces, rising one above the other like military earthworks, which seemed as if they would be crushed by the vast weight imposed upon them. The western front, on this account, had a painful appearance of insecurity. Below the western terraces was a patch of swampy forest, even more dense than the wood upon the east. The trees, for the most part, were a species of poplar, known as cotton-trees, which had been planted because of their rapidity of growth. Through this "park" were laid two or three straight walks, and among its jungles might be found two old and shabby fountains. The grounds on the east have already been marvelously changed, and though little has been accomplished on the western grounds, the swamp and forest and terraces are doomed to pass away, and deserve already to be spoken of as belonging to the past.

The beginning of a serious attempt to give to the Capitol surroundings of a character befitting its magnificence and beauty was made two years ago by an appropriation to purchase the two squares lying respectively north-east and south-east of the building, which completed the rectangular tract which was designed from the time the extensions were erected to be finally included in the Capitol park. It was proposed long ago that the grade on the east should be changed so as to slope from instead of toward the Capitol, thus leaving the building upon the highest elevation within the grounds. This proposition met with much opposition, both in and out of Congress, principally because it was supposed to involve the destruction of the trees growing in the park. It was discovered that a great many members of Congress possessed a remarkable and unexpected love for nature; and not a few newspaper writers, including a long list of those who had adopted literally the sentiment of "woodman spare that tree," began to cry out against the vandalism. You could build a new Capitol, said these sentimentalists, in a decade, but you cannot replace these trees in half a century.

An ambitious architect, who has planned many great buildings for the Government, opposed the changing of the grade. The Capitol building itself was unworthy a great nation, and a new and more magnificent structure should be erected a few hundred feet further east on the highest ground, for which the old grade was exactly suitable. The Board of Public Works had its views about the Capitol grounds also, and obstructed the change as long as possible. Finally, through the persistence of Architect Clark, and Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the streets in the vicinity were reduced to the newly-established grades, and when this was done the cutting down of the Capitol grounds became a recognized necessity. The sentimentalists are overcome and satisfied at the same time, for they have discovered that art and nature may be skillfully combined to make a fitter setting for the grand Capitol than the straggling forest which grew around it.

Work on the East Capitol Grounds has been pushed forward very rapidly during the latter part of the Summer and the Autumn. The area of these grounds is about twenty acres, and the first labor, which in itself is a vast one, was the reduction of the grades. The whole area was to be excavated to a depth varying from two or three to eight feet, requiring the removal of about 156,000 cubic yards of earth. The grading is nearly completed, and when fully done will have cost over $50,000. The top soil is first taken off and deposited by itself, to be returned when the excavation is complete, as part of the surface and productive soil at the new grade. The two squares which were added to the grounds a year ago are graded, and the new soil has been prepared, and some of the trees are transplanted. The drives and walks are in process of construction, and some portions of the curbing have been set. Where a year ago stood a row of solid brick dwelling-houses are now several well-grown trees a foot or more in diameter.

The preparation of the soil has been very carefully attended to, as Mr. Olmstead believes it is only by providing a deep and rich soil that a good turf and thrifty trees can be produced. After the excavation was completed the substratum was deeply plowed and pulverized to the depth of a foot or more, and thoroughly mixed with the best fertilizers. On the top of this has been spread another foot of loam, carefully prepared and highly enriched. Upon this, after all other work is done, grass-seed will be sown this Fall, so that a smooth and firm sward may be produced as soon as possible. Among the trees on the old portion of the eastern park were several varieties, including the elm, maple, linden, and horse-chestnut. They grew in two large clumps, and in formal lines extending across and around the grounds in several directions. They hid the Capitol from view, so that from no point could a complete view of the eastern façade be obtained. There were among them a large number of cotton poplars, like those growing in the west park. These have all been cut away and removed. All the best of the other trees, and, indeed, all that were thought worth preserving, have been selected to be saved and removed to positions where they will conform to the general plan of the grounds, without concealing them from view of the front of the Capitol building.

The work of transplanting the trees has been intrusted to Mr. O. C. Bullard, who is connected with the Prospect Park at Brooklyn, and who has there been so successful in transplanting trees of a large growth. In grading, the trees to be removed have been left upon large round mounds of earth, in order that they might not be injured by the cutting away of the roots, or by the dry weather during the season when they were covered with foliage. Quite a large number have been transplanted during the past week, though none of the largest have yet been attacked. Mr. Bullard is confident of good success, though there are many obstacles which were not encountered at Prospect Park, where, out of two thousand large trees transplanted, less than twenty have died.

One of the obstacles to success here is the long Summer which will be very trying during the first year or two after removal. The soil of the old park was very shallow, being not more than six or seven inches deep in many places, and this has caused the extension of the roots of the trees upon the surface for long distances, and it will be necessary to cut off a very large proportion of the sustenance roots in order to get near enough to the trunks of the trees to manage the removal of them. A proportionately small amount of earth can be removed with them. This will require a corresponding reduction of the foliage and timber to compensate for the cutting away of the roots. The most complete preparation of the soil for the trees transplanted will be made, so that they will find themselves in better conditions for growth than in the positions from which they were taken. Their appearance will be greatly injured for a time, but after a few years of growth, according to the experience at Prospect Park, they will be much finer and handsomer than before the removal. This transplanting will continue through the Winter season until after the buds have started in the Spring, or until such time as all have been removed. They will be planted about the grounds in positions designated on the plan made by Mr. Olmstead.

The plans are very elaborate and artistic, and exhibit originality and boldness which characterize Mr. Olmstead's work. Directly in front of the Capitol building will be a large open plaza. Easterly from the central portico will extend across the park a broad drive, continuing the line of East Capitol street. On either side of this, and a few yards east of the plaza, will be an elaborate and costly fountain. It is intended to expend on these two fountains from forty to fifty thousand dollars. In front of each of the extensions of the Capitol will be a circular mound or hill, whose apex will be some six or seven feet higher than the general grade. From their summits there will be a gradual slope in all directions to the circumference. Each of these mounds will be between 300 and 400 feet across.

The highest point of the mound in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol is marked by a remarkable tree, known as the "Sumner Beech," which will be left in its present position. This tree is, in fact, not a beech, though it has been known as such in Washington for several years. It is a hornbeam of European origin, resembling slightly the American hornbeam, popularly known by the several names of blue beech, iron wood, or lever-wood. It is, without doubt, the finest specimen of the hornbeam to be found in America, and it cannot be surpassed in beauty by any tree of its kind. The main stem is about a foot in diameter. At a distance from the ground of about five or six feet this stem divides into a great number of branches, all nearly equal in size, and, taking symmetrical and similar directions, spreading out so that the outer circumference of the foliage, which is almost a perfect circle, is but little higher than the top of the main stem. The foliage of the tree, which is very dense and green, forms a slightly rounded cone, which is little higher than the diameter of its base. Mr. Sumner, who always took a deep interest in trees, admired this hornbeam especially, regarding it as the most beautiful tree in Washington. It was this admiration of his which led to its designation, "The Sumner Beech."

The tree was also greatly admired by Mr. Bingham, and many discussions arose between him and Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, as to whether this tree was or was not the beech of which Virgil sang. The tree as Mr. Smith showed was not a beech, but is everywhere known as a hornbeam. But, curiously enough, in Italy, where the tree is found, it has a local designation of beech, just as the American tree to which it is closely allied is known in some parts of the West as the water beech. Catching by this slender straw, on which the imagination easily clung, the tree has been persistently called by a few admirers the Italian beech, and the beautiful lines which open the first of the Eclogues of Virgil have been often recalled by it:

> "Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi
> Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena."

"Reclining under the shade of the spreading beech, Tityrus, you practice a pastoral song in low notes."

It matters little whether the controversy between science and imagination is settled one way or the other, or not at all. Certainly no tree was ever more deserving of the epithet used by Virgil. But apart from any discussion regarding its identity with the "spreading beech" under the shade of which Tityrus enjoyed the "leisure," which he says "the gods give us," this beautiful hornbeam will have an interest of its own in the admiration which Mr. Sumner often expressed for it.

These mounds which have been referred to will be planted with trees and shrubbery, and will be surrounded by a circular drive and walk, and the curbs on the sides toward the Capitol will be made high, and finished to be used as seats. From Maryland and Pennsylvania avenues, and from each of the eastern corners of the park, there will be curved drives, which will lead into the principal drive around the mounds, and also into the main drive from East Capitol street to the Plaza. These drives will also lead vehicles approaching from any direction by graceful curves to the main front, or to either of the wings of the building. Appropriate spaces have been designed to be laid down as fine lawns, while still other spaces are to be filled with parterres of flowers.

The plan for the improvement of the western grounds is not yet fully determined upon, in all its details, though its principal features are fixed. The swampy forest is to be improved by filling and by cutting out the useless and irregular soft-wood trees, and those which are considered useful will be saved and transplanted, as in the eastern park. The lower terrace will be removed by filling up the grounds, and will fall in slopes, with graceful lines, in various directions, from the top of what is now the lower terrace.

The grand feature of the improvement on the western side, which has been decided upon, if Congress will make the necessary appropriation, is a stone terrace, to take the place of the upper grassy terrace. The stone terrace will remove the impression of insecurity which has been alluded to, and give the building an appearance of stability which it greatly needs. The terrace is to be very elaborate and artistic in its ornamentation, and is to be crowned with a handsome balustrade suitable to the style of the architecture of the building itself. The main western portico will be approached by a grand stone stairway.

One effect of the proposed terrace will be to increase the apparent height of the building. The eastern front was originally designed to be the principal façade of the building, and architecturally it will always remain so, but in reality the western front is more prominent since the city has grown up on the west, and the Capitol is almost universally approached from that direction. The building, owing to its extreme length and straight sky-line, with the immense height of the dome towering above it, decreasing the height of the building by contrast, has always appeared from the western side to be low and depressed. This appearance has been intensified by the formation of the terrace, which cuts off from view the lower portion of the basement. The stone terrace, as shown by the plan, will remedy this defect, and while it will give the western front an entirely different character from the eastern, it will give it equal, if not, indeed, greater impressiveness. It should be mentioned that the plan also contemplates the reconstruction of the western front of the central building of white marble to correspond in style with the extensions, and when it is rebuilt it will be brought forward some thirty feet.

The apparent height of the Capitol on the east is also much increased by the cutting down of the grades, and additional prominence will be given to the flights of steps leading up to the porticos, which have always been admired as the most beautiful features of the structure.

It must be well known that the central, or old part of the Capitol, is not built of marble, but of Maryland sand-stone, which is porous and soft, and would have tumbled down long since, except that it has been kept covered with a coat of paint to preserve it from the weather. In style the central building is inferior to the extensions, the portico being less prominent and the columns plain. It was always intended that this central portion should be rebuilt of marble, and extended so as to harmonize in all respects with the wings. Last Winter the project for a new library building having met with failure, temporarily, at least, an appropriation of $2,000 was made to enable the Library Committee to secure plans for enlarging the Capitol, so as to give the library increased room within the building. Plans are nearly ready, prepared according to two or three different views of the result to be accomplished. One plan is to extend the central building one hundred, or one hundred and fifty feet toward the east, so that it will become the prominent and over-shadowing feature of the eastern façade. The extensions are now much more prominent, and conspicuous than the central building, and the inferior retreating portico and low tympanum do not afford adequate support for the dome. Till recently it has only been proposed to extend the central portico to the line of the wings, which would not very greatly improve the building beyond the correspondence it would give in style and material with the more recently constructed portions. The idea of extending the central portico as above noted, is an original and bold one, and on the whole, seems decidedly striking. The long, straight, sky-line of the building, unbroken save by the dome, would be relieved—in itself an exceedingly desirable object, and the massiveness of the whole structure would be vastly increased. The dome would then rest upon the building instead of shutting down over it like an extinguisher, as it now seems to do when seen from the east. The extension would, on the whole, be an economical work, for it would remove the necessity of constructing a separate building for the library of Congress for at least a half a century.

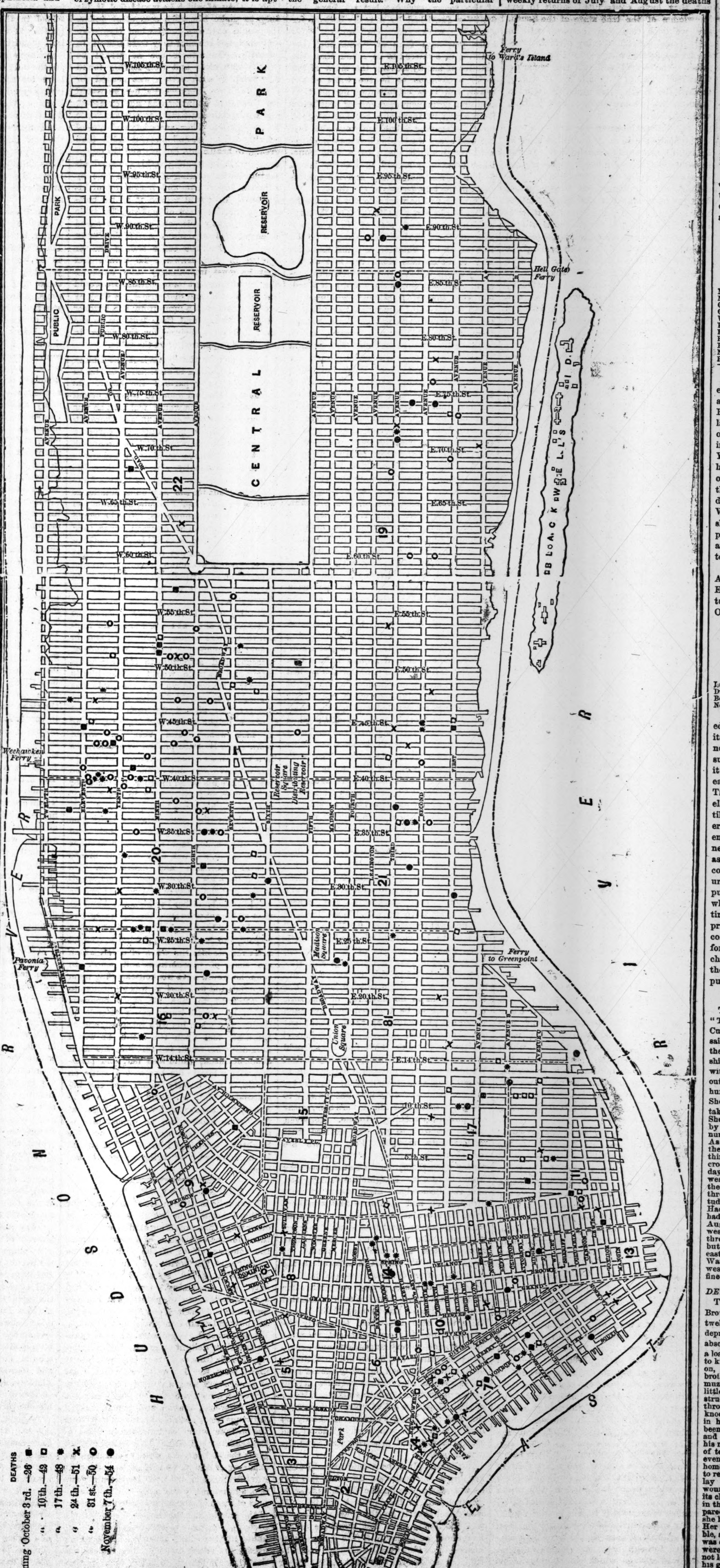
The Capitol of the United States holds a place as one of the three greatest architectural works of the Christian era. In some respects a comparison with St. Peter's and St. Paul's is unfavorable to it, and in others unfavorable to them. In purity of style the newer portions of the building are unsurpassed by any Grecian temple. Many critics most competent by study, travel, and observation say that, with all its architectural faults, it is, as a whole, the most beautiful and impressive structure in the world. Like the Athenians Acropolis it is the most conspicuous object for many miles around, and at a distance where all other buildings in the city lose their distinctive forms, and their lines merge into one another and are lost, the great white dome seems to rise higher and shine brighter than when seen from within the boundaries of Washington. When it has already cost so great a sum, it seems not fitting or proper that Congress should refuse to grant whatever appropriation may be necessary to complete and improve it till it shall become, by the confession of all, the most beautiful and most magnificent structure in the world.

DIPHTHERIA.

THE AUTUMN PESTILENCE AT ITS HEIGHT.

SUGGESTIVE RETURNS TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE DISTRICTS MOST AFFECTED—RESULTS OF BAD DRAINAGE AND CROWDED TENEMENT-HOUSES—IS NEW-YORK THE DIRTIEST CITY IN THE WORLD?

One of the greatest scourges of the youthful population of this City is diphtheria. It is active at all times, but especially at this period of the year, when Autumn is giving way to Winter. Carefully-prepared returns of the death-rate of New-York for four years past show that the present mortality from this cause exceeds that of 1872, when 256 persons died of diphtheria in the month of October alone. The weather for the past month has been pleasant, but the bills of mortality prove that it has also been perilous.



The number of deaths from diphtheria and membraneous croup during the last six weeks aggregates 333, of which 67 occurred within the week closing Nov. 7; 54 of these being from diphtheria, and 13 from the kindred malady—croup. In its nature the disease is clearly epidemic, and a large proportion of the cases, if not the majority, are due to unfavorable sanitary conditions. Imperfect drainage is a prime factor in effecting the results described. This will be seen from the above map upon which more than one-fourth of the deaths are shown to have occurred in two distinct localities, viz.: in the Fourth and Seventh Wards on the east side, and the Sixteenth and Twenty-second Wards on the west. In the first of these districts at least twenty-three per cent. of the ground was originally a marsh, while the front, for a block or more back from the water, is formed of what is known as "made land." A large part of the population of these wards, in which twenty-nine deaths from diphtheria are reported, are of German or Jewish extraction. All of them belong to the middle class, and probably two-thirds live in tenement-houses.

On the west side the district most infected comprises the Sixteenth, Twentieth, and part of the Twenty-second Wards. In this quarter the tenement-house system is not so largely developed. The ground—originally meadow-land—was at one time intersected by small creeks flowing into the North River. That a considerable portion of this area has not been thoroughly drained would seem to follow from the number of cases indicated. Within the section bounded by Thirty-fifth and Fiftieth streets and Seventh and Eleventh avenues, an area of 400 acres, the number of deaths from diphtheria between Oct. 3 and Nov. 7 has been forty-three. In a few scattered localities the same confluence of cases will be observed, noticeably in the few blocks in the neighborhood of Seventy-third street and Third avenue, in which seven deaths have taken place during the same period. Farther up town, where the houses are separated, and fresh air and rural scenery are abundant, the number of fatal cases is small. In that part of the City not shown on the map seven cases are reported. One or two are indicated in Harlem; two—one on each side of the way—at the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue; and three in the blocks where One Hundred and Forty-first street intersects Eighth avenue. The central ridge of the island, running up from Union square to the Park and beyond, upon which the residences of the wealthy are built, is everywhere shunned by the disease. Large houses and clean streets, in whatever part of the city, are also free from contagion.

This rule holds good with all forms of disease which are especially fatal to children. Some time ago, in the warm Summer months, Dr. Harris called attention in his weekly report to the heavy infant mortality consequent on diarrheal complaints. He prepared a map of the City, on the same plan as the above, in which the localities where deaths had occurred were marked by certain symbols. In comparing that map with the present one, we find it presents the same general features. The central ridge of the island, where clean streets and good drainage are the rule, is healthy; the thickly-populated district, included in a line drawn from the Battery up Broadway to Canal street, and from there diagonally across the City to the foot of Twentieth street at the East River, is heavily marked with sickness and death; and another district, on the west side, in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, is fully as unhealthy. These districts will always furnish the largest numbers to our infant mortality bills, though the proportion of deaths may be slightly shifted from one section of them to another, according to the nature of the prevailing malady. In the Summer, when the mortality from diarrheal complaints was heaviest, the greatest number of deaths occurred in those blocks where tenement-houses most abounded, as along the line of Broome street. In the present map we see the balance shifted to the neighboring streets, bordering on the East River, where the houses are either built on what was originally marsh land or made ground. Again, in the fatal district on the west side, a large number of deaths occurred a little south of where the deaths from diphtheria are marked, and where tenement-houses are numerous. Now we see them heaviest where the houses are built on swamp land, where the drainage is most defective, and stagnant pools in open lots most abound. But it is always the same with regard to the localities. There are some which are chronically unhealthy, and others where an epidemic disease rarely, if ever, finds its way. Yesterday it was diarrheal disease, to-day it is diphtheria, to-morrow it may be something else, which is sweeping off the City's infant population. But, whatever may be the special malady, we may be sure that it will operate in certain well-defined localities.

In its treatment diphtheria is confessedly a difficult subject. This is partly owing to the character of the disease which, in many of its phases, is still a mystery. Time and study will rectify this. Meanwhile there is another class of causes, quite as dangerous, which are readily accessible. The evils of the tenement-house system, of impure living, of bad ventilation, and the thousand and one ills to which the poor of New-York are subject, have fully as much, if not more, to do with the marked advance of the malady. In these crowded rookeries the facilities for proper treatment, and above all for isolation, are often wanting. When diphtheria or any other malignant form of zymotic disease attacks one inmate, it is apt to be communicated to the whole household. In this, as in similar cases, the children are the greatest sufferers. As the throat is the part affected, and the child is often unable to state the cause of its sufferings, the malady is frequently allowed to continue unchecked until it has assumed a fatal form. When treated in time diphtheria will usually succumb to the proper remedies.

There is no just reason why New-York should be more subjected to this scourge than any other large town. It is the sanitary condition of the City which subjects it to these visitations. The vast array of tenement-houses which shut out the light and air from the huge population inhabiting the east and west sides are largely responsible for the high death rate. Add to this inferior food, and the natural tendency to dirt among which so many of our workingmen pass their lives, and the wonder is that more of these cases are not reported. The atmosphere is another important element in producing the general result. Why the particular description of weather which New-Yorkers have been enjoying for the past month should be fraught with such possibilities of evil in the form of diphtheria is still undiscovered, and yet there seems to be little doubt of the fact. Each recurring Indian Summer, that most enjoyable period of the American year, when Winter slackens in its coming and Autumn lingers in hazy reluctance over the landscape, brings suffering and death to the little ones of the great metropolis. The air is bracing, the sky more lovely even than in Summer, the sunlight warms without enervating, and yet contagion is abroad. It seems almost impossible to an adult observer, in good health, that a climate so apparently perfect should have lurking in it the seeds of disease. Nevertheless the recurrence of this peculiar malady at exactly this period has become so marked a feature of the year, that its return can be predicted almost to a day.

During the Spring and Summer the fatal cases gradually decrease in number until in the weekly returns of July and August the deaths from this cause are rarely more than two or three. On the opening of the Fall the mortality becomes more numerous, and by the 1st of October sometimes aggregates as high as twenty-five per week. From this time until the 1st of December, and often throughout the latter month, the epidemic reaches its height. A few statistics upon this point will be sufficient. In the following tables are given the total number of deaths for each week in October, and in some years up to a later date, together with the number assignable to diphtheria:

Year.	Week ending.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Diphtheria.	Percentage of Mortality from Diphtheria.
1870	Oct. 1	506	24	4.5
1870	Oct. 8	427	19	4.4
1870	Oct. 15	427	14	3.3
1870	Oct. 22	505	24	4.5
1870	Oct. 29	405	25	6.2
1870	Nov. 5	422	34	8.1
1870	Nov. 12	422	30	7.1
1870	Dec. 10	489	37	7.6
1870	Dec. 31	504	46	9.1
1871	Oct. 7	474	21	4.4
1871	Oct. 14	482	25	5.2
1871	Oct. 21	431	20	4.6
1871	Oct. 28	457	42	9.2
1871	Nov. 5	400	26	6.5
1871	Nov. 12	442	32	7.2
1871	Dec. 2	443	43	9.7
1871	Dec. 31	558	42	7.5
1872	Oct. 5	469	47	10.0
1872	Oct. 12	498	58	11.7
1872	Oct. 19	474	47	9.9
1872	Oct. 26	463	56	12.1
1872	Nov. 2	506	50	9.9
1872	Nov. 9	445	58	13.0
1872	Dec. 1	510	78	15.3
1872	Dec. 28	501	51	10.2
1873	Oct. 4	462	38	8.2
1873	Oct. 11	484	44	9.1
1873	Oct. 18	524	57	10.9
1873	Oct. 25	516	53	10.3
1873	Nov. 1	456	50	11.0
1873	Nov. 8	464	60	12.9
1873	Dec. 6	531	66	12.4
1873	Dec. 27	511	56	11.0
1874	Oct. 3	560	38	6.8
1874	Oct. 10	510	46	9.0
1874	Oct. 17	543	53	9.8
1874	Oct. 24	503	69	13.7
1874	Oct. 31	521	60	11.5
1874	Nov. 7	535	67	12.5

In other large cities of the United States the extent of the disease is small. A comparison of the mortuary reports of New-York and ten other cities for the last week in October results as follows:

City.	Population 1870.	Total Deaths per week.	Total Deaths f'm Diphtheria.	Perc'tage of Mortality from Diphtheria.
Nashville	25,000	23	None.	....
Memphis	40,226	92*	None.	....
Cleveland	92,829	44	None.	....
Chicago	298,997	143	1	.7
Washington	109,199	69	1	1.4
Boston	250,526	132	3	2.3
Baltimore	267,354	131	4	3.1
Philadelphia	674,022	262	8	3.1
Brooklyn	396,099	185	16	8.7
New-York	942,292	521	60	12.5
Paterson, N. J.	33,579	91*	13*	14.1

*Returns for month of October.

From this it will be seen that Paterson, N. J., exhibits the highest death rate from diphtheria, and that New-York is second on the list. Brooklyn, a city which contains large accumulations of "made" land, constructed upon the old garbage and offal dumps of its street-cleaning department, naturally ranks next to New-York. In Philadelphia, which time out of mind has borne an excellent character for cleanliness, only three per cent. of the mortality is ascribed to this cause. At the West a general absence of diphtheria is noticeable. The Southern cities, Washington, Nashville, Memphis, and Norfolk, show hardly any trace of the disease. In Memphis the dreaded *vomito* is most to be feared, and in the other towns named the climate acts, to a certain extent, as a preventive.

Abroad the contrast is still more striking. Appended are reports from the capitals of England, Ireland, and Germany, with the returns from New-York for the week ending Oct. 17:

City.	Population.	Total Deaths f'm all causes.	Total Deaths f'm Diphtheria.	Perc'tage of mortality from Diphtheria.
London	3,400,000	1,344	7	.05
Dublin	315,000	149	5	3.4
Berlin	800,000	532	19	3.6
New-York	942,000	543	53	9.8

The sanitary reforms which have been effected in London of late years account for its comparative immunity. Dublin and Berlin, notoriously the latter, are both dirty cities of a superior order, but, even with that advantage, it will be seen that New-York fairly triples each of them in its mortality from this disorder. The same rule seems to hold good everywhere else—the more dirt the more diphtheria. Until our health authorities and the public generally are able to realize and enforce in its entirety the Biblical maxim, that "cleanliness is next to godliness," the public health, as well as the public comfort and convenience, must continue to suffer. And here we would again urge on the Board of Health the desirability of publishing weekly health maps of the City, in which the localities of all deaths should be distinctly marked. These might be prepared, printed, and gratuitously distributed at small cost; while the persistent presentation, in a form which is comprehended at a glance, of the chronic unhealthiness of certain localities of the City, would sooner or later bring about a public demand for their improvement.

THE THREE BROTHERS' VOYAGE.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Nov. 9, says: "The great ship Three Brothers, Capt. George Cummings, rebuilt in this city, and which sailed from this city on Oct. 24, 1873, with the largest cargo of wheat ever sent in one ship from this port, entered the harbor yesterday with all sails set as proudly as on the day she went out the Golden Gate with the best wishes of the hundreds who accompanied her in tugs to the Heads. She has been gone 380 days, of which 132 days were taken up in her passage from New-York to this port. She did not make as good a trip as was anticipated by many of her friends, having had calms for a number of days, during which she made no progress. As a matter of interest we annex her memoranda of the voyage: Sailed from New-York June 29. Was thirty-six days to the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in longitude 30° west. Was twenty-nine days thence to latitude 50° south, longitude 62° 27′ west; eighteen days thence to latitude 50° south in the Pacific, longitude 87° 17′ west; was twenty-three days thence to the Equator; crossed in longitude 113° 34′ west; twenty-six days thence to port. Had light head winds in the North Atlantic, and had a continuation of calms during thirteen days. Aug. 6, was in latitude 4° 38′ south, longitude 33° 37′ west, and during the following nine days made only three degrees of latitude. Had no south-east trades, but winds from south-south-west to south-south-east. Had a fine run from Rio to Cape St. John. Was seven days clearing that Cape, with fearful westerly gales. From thence to port experienced fine weather."

DETAILS OF THE PLAINFIELD TRAGEDY.

The shooting of the two children of Joseph Brown, of Plainfield, Conn., by his son, a lad of twelve years, proves a shocking instance of juvenile depravity. The children were at play during the absence of their parents, when the boy brought out a loaded gun from the bedroom, saying he was going to kill some of them. He found some caps, put one on, took deliberate aim, and fired at his infant brother, who was only two feet distant from the muzzle. The little one was fearfully mangled. A little girl in whose lap the babe was sitting was also struck in the face and shoulders, a ball passing through her cheeks, cutting her tongue, and knocking out two teeth, while several lodged in her face and neck. As soon as the deed had been done she laid the dying babe on the lounge and bade George run to the village and bring his mother. The boy went, as directed, but, instead of telling of the affair, remained with her until evening, when both parents and himself returned home. A light was struck, and a moment sufficed to reveal the sad sight. Stretched upon the lounge lay the ghastly corpse of the babe, the terrible wound in its throat filled with clotted blood, while its clothes were completely saturated. Crouching in the corner was the wounded girl, who had prepared a rude bandage for herself, and for five hours she had borne indescribable pain from her wounds. Her face had so swollen as to be scarcely recognizable, and she was hardly able to speak. The floor was covered with blood, and in the walls of the room were embedded such portions of the charge as had not lodged in the victims. The boy acknowledged his guilt, and said he was only in fun, and did not mean to kill the children.

FILLMORE MEMORIAL ORATION.

The Buffalo Historical Society, at a late meeting, directed the Chairman of the Club Committee on Papers, Rev. Dr. Chester, to invite Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, to prepare and deliver before the society an oration commemorative of Millard Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore was the first President of the society, and held the office for several years.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manzoni Requiem Mass.—Artists: Miss Annie L. Cary, Miss Alice Maresi, Signor Carpi, Signor Fiorini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—School for Scandal.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot.—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Cat Ned.—Mr. G. B. Waldron, Donald McKay.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Tigress of the West—Flying Dutchman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

DE GARMO'S HALL.—Lecture by Mr. J. N. Pattison—"Beethoven."

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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☞Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

We believe that Boss Kelly's friend Croker has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of McKenna, and there is consequently some probability of his being brought to justice after all. Anything more outrageous than the way in which this notorious ruffian, Croker, has been taken in hand and protected by Kelly it would be difficult to imagine. And it is to be observed, as one significant feature in the case, that Mr. Tilden's organ in this City, and Mr. Tilden himself, have never ventured to express disapproval of Kelly's infamous proceedings. The "Boss" has absolutely taken the law into his own hands, and treated the Police force as if it were his private property; and not a single leading Democrat protests against this revival of the worst features of the Tweed rule. Tweed personally never so openly or audaciously violated the law as John Kelly has just done. Let anybody who may have forgotten what Democratic "Home Rule" really means, reflect on this case of a man charged with murder being whisked out of the hands of the Police by John Kelly, and then try to take pride in the fact that men such as Kelly and Croker are once more at the top of the tree in New-York.

A little speech made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, at a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, on the 5th of November, ought not to be entirely forgotten. Mr. Hewitt on that occasion made the following statement in reference to the murder of McKenna: "I believe that, but for the firmness and courage of Richard Croker, James O'Brien would have secured the certificate of election as Congressman of the district." This is an important admission, not unworthy the attention of Congress itself. But what we wish particularly to call attention to is the fact that while Mr. Tilden's paper is utterly silent about this murder, and while Mr. Tilden himself holds daily consultations with Kelly, who ordered the Coroner to release the alleged murderer, another distinguished Democrat openly approves of the act, and describes a cowardly assassination as an act of "firmness." Is it not a happy thing that we are once more blessed with "Home Rule?"

We publish to-day another of our Southern letters—those letters which Mr. Tilden's organ is pleased to describe as mere "fabrications" of "Southern outrages." The correspondent who made a journey on horseback through Louisiana, is now in Texas, and his letter gives at least a true account of his observations and notes in that State. The letters from Alabama, which we have recently been publishing, are, of course, from another correspondent, whom we also dispatched from New-York with only one order—to tell the precise truth about everything and everybody. His account of the hunt in Alabama, and his sketches of negro life, cannot have failed to interest our readers. As manufacturers of "outrages," the part assigned to them by the *World*, neither of our correspondents has been successful; but they have contributed much to our knowledge of the true state of the South, and we hope that their accounts will do a great deal toward securing a kindly hearing for the Southern States in the next Congress. The *World* will call this remark a "fiendish attempt" to stir up ill-feeling toward the South; but probably even Mr. Tilden, the present owner of that journal, will know better.

The Spanish American Republics are still agitated by successive revolutions. At the latest dates there were more or less serious domestic disturbances in Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Peru. We are glad to be informed that the Government of the latter State is now so firmly fixed in power that it confidently expects to live out its constitutional term. The general character of the Central American revolutions is determined by the incidental statement that the insurgents were besieged all of one night by the commander of the Punta Arenas barracks, supported by three subordinates and five soldiers, and that the revolutionists were finally disarmed by the citizens. This is revolution after the pattern of *Bombastes Furioso.*

The Argentine insurrection does not seem to gain strength. After a long delay in the vicinity of the capital, the insurgent army is reported to be retreating southward. There was an "insurgent fleet" somewhere off Buenos Ayres, but it has done no more than the army of Gen. Mitre, and has lately made no report of itself. As the Argentine navy is not a formidable affair, we may conjecture that the naval equipment of the rebels is not more so. But there has been a natural suspicion, for some time, that the sluggishness of the contending forces, naval and land were due to the fact that there were pending negotiations for a compromise. By the way of Paris we have a report that such an agreement had been reached and that Avellaneda will resign and new elections for the Presidency will be held. This report may not be verified; but such an arrangement would be a most sensible conclusion of the whole matter.

The untimely strike of the 'longshoremen has not yet resulted in any apparent gain to the strikers. Yesterday the companies engaged in handling marine cargoes found no difficulty in supplying the places of the men who left off work. To be sure, the new hands labored to some disadvantage, but they have competent foremen, and will learn. In short, the strike is almost hopeless, and it is a great pity that it could not have been prevented. As it is, there is no reason to suppose that it will end differently from all that have preceded it.

THE HEALTH MAP OF THE CITY.

In the map of New-York, which we publish to-day, the black dots, crosses, and other marks indicate the time and place at which deaths from diphtheria have occurred during the six weeks ending Nov. 7. The vast majority of these deaths have been those of children under five years of age. It hardly needs to be demonstrated that the localities where children perish most rapidly are also the localities most fatal to adults. Pestilential influences which weak systems are unable to resist tend to undermine strong ones, and no fact can be better established than that the prevalence of diphtheria is mainly a question of surroundings. A map, therefore, which shows the localities where diphtheria is most prevalent, has a very good claim to be called a health-map of the City, since it indicates in the most unmistakable way the plague spots which ought to be immediately cleaned out. For there can be no doubt that it is a cleaning out in one form or other which is needed, and that in most cases this process must assume the form of a throrough overhauling of drains and sewers.

Mr. Viele clearly indicated the origin of the malarial diseases of New-York in his reference, at Philadelphia, the other day, to the miles of running streams fed by innumerable perennial springs, which permeate in every direction the original topography of this island. "Over these, streets have been graded, the intervening blocks filled up, and acres of buildings erected, while beneath lies the undrained, saturated soil, giving off its damp, chilling, malarious atmosphere." Take the three largest groups of deaths from diphtheria marked on our map, and by a reference to Mr. Viele's valuable topographical map of the city, the potency of imperfect drainage and sewerage as a cause of febrile disease will be at once appreciated. The region bounded by Dover street, New Bowery, Catharine street, and the East River, in which ten fatal cases of diphtheria have occurred in six weeks, is composed in about equal proportions of made land and marsh land. The former marks the area of the muddy deposit left at the mouth of the little stream which drained the old Collect Pond, and the latter the soft, moist soil on either side of the course of that stream. A little below Catharine street there was a low ridge of rocks separating the marsh from the meadow land which began above it. In this corner of the City there were thus assembled a number of conditions requiring the special study and attention of the sanitary engineer. The original stream should have been conducted through deep, underground drains, and the springs which percolate the surrounding soil should have been absorbed by lateral drains running below the cellars of every block of houses erected on the moist soil. That these requirements have been grossly neglected is tolerably evident from the fatal line of dots and asterisks which runs along Cherry street from Catharine to Dover street.

There is another cluster between Catharine and Market streets, and the line is extended along Monroe all the way up to Clinton street. In the district thus bounded there were eighteen deaths from diphtheria in six weeks. A reference to its topographical features shows that this was formerly a slightly elevated tract of meadow-land, bounded by marsh on three sides. The line of Monroe street and the Catharine street end of Madison roughly describes the course of the rocky rampart separating the meadow-land from the marsh which lay along the river bank. It will be seen that along this line there is a significant series of death marks. Defective sewerage as well as defective drainage probably comes in to explain this. Not only is there a suggestion here of lack of provision for conducting through safe channels the moisture of the rocky springs, but we have the facilities furnished by a rocky bottom for slovenly work on the sewers. No more persistent form of "scamping" the building of a sewer can be found than the practice of simply leaving the sides of the rocky excavation to be the walls of the sewer, and thus establishing for all time coming a permanent reservoir of pestilence. Such a conduit inevitably becomes clogged up with decaying animal and vegetable refuse, and every waste-pipe becomes a channel through which the effluvia that nourishes fever may ascend into every home. Swindling contractors and knavish inspectors are the true Herods of our time.

Turning to the west side, the five deaths in two blocks along the line of West Twenty-sixth street on each side of Ninth avenue suggest the fact that these are just on the line of an old watercourse which found its way to the Hudson along the foot of the rocky knolls which formerly marked this region. Further up, in the Twentieth Ward, the long line of fatal dots beginning in West Thirty-third street near Seventh avenue and extending along West Fortieth street from Ninth to Eleventh avenue, marks with tolerable exactitude the margin of another water-course which joined the Hudson at the foot of West Forty-first street and Eleventh avenue. It is curious to note that the long tract of ground reclaimed from the Hudson between this point and the foot of Hammond street is singularly free from evidences of the ravages of diphtheria. In fact, the general lesson of the map is, that the most pestilential spots on this island are those which, when it was in a state of nature, were among the most charming. Where was once a purling brook with a moist, green margin, and pleasant, rocky knolls overlooking it on either side, has in too many cases become the nursing-ground of diphtheria and the favorite haunt of low fevers. Man has obliterated the natural features of the land with his parallel streets and avenues, and solid blocks of masonry. But no provision being made for the escape of the drainage for which nature had cut channels of her own, the imprisoned water becomes a receiving and distributing medium for all the poisons which are manufactured in and around human habitations. A yearly toll of lives is paid for the neglect of a few simple precautions, which might have been cheaply taken while the streets were being constructed, and which, whatever their cost, ought to be promptly taken now. The map further proves the obviously preventible character of the causes of diphtheria and cognate diseases. The well-drained portions of the City enjoy almost absolute immunity from such scourges. The lessons of the map tend to allay feelings of alarm instead of exciting them, by showing that what has been due to human neglect can be removed by timely and well-directed sanitary reforms.

MAN AS A HOUSEKEEPER.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, brings up a subject which our bachelors' communications, and others which they have provoked, have brought into unusual prominence. "A Young Wife" asks us to be more particular in our criticisms upon the subject of housekeeping, and to point out the shortcomings and failings of the ladies in this respect, and tell them how they ought to keep house. Far be it from us to do anything of the sort. We are not to be beguiled into any such indiscreet proceeding as that. Point out the shortcomings and failings of ladies! Undertake to teach them how they should perform duties which are peculiarly theirs! We hope we know our place better than to be guilty of such presumption. In the inevitable course of duty it is but too easy to bring a hornet's nest about one's ears, without purposely rushing into one. Moreover, we do not wish to get our married male readers into trouble. For, as we are out of reach, our sins would surely be visited upon them; and a sweet time they would have of it. Imagine the dainty gibes, and the keen-edged little sneers at male presumption and ignorance that would enliven the breakfast table; the *sauce piquante* with which even roast beef would be served at dinner; the moral sticking of pins into tender places for which we should be responsible. We should be detested as the disturbers of the domestic peace of half the households in the City, and our publication office would be filled with a mob of married men, standing in line to stop their papers. With the best disposition to gratify the wishes of our fair correspondent, we must decline such a very ungracious and expensive proceeding. But we are not unwilling to undertake to tell men how they should keep house upon an income that requires careful management to make both ends meet, if any of them should be called upon to undertake that task; in doing which we shall only set forth the way in which any prudent and careful man would proceed under such circumstances.

In the first place, he would regard housekeeping as his business; he would feel that he was responsible for the whole matter, in general and in its minutest details. He would feel that if anything went wrong it was his fault; that the members of the household, and above all the head of the house—the wife—who in that case would be engaged most of the day in attending to her business, and providing the ways and means, would have a right to look to him for the reasonable rectification of all errors. He would not suppose that he was relieved of this responsibility by censuring his subordinates. Their responsibility would be to him; but his to his superior officer, and to those who were dependent upon him for the comfort of their daily life. His first step would be to find out what sum of money would be at his disposal for the performance of his task, or, in this time and country of unstable incomes, about how much he might count upon in the course of the year. This determined, he would allow a considerable margin—say, fifteen to twenty per cent.—for accidents and extras; and, reckoning his available means within this limit, he would find out what his expenditure could safely be for each quarter, month, week, and day. He would then himself see personally to the expenditure of this sum to the best advantage, contriving that the greatest amount of comfort should be extracted from every dollar expended. To this end, he would make the purchases himself, informing himself of the market prices, and selecting the articles with a careful eye to their quality, of which he would feel it his duty to make himself a competent judge. He would examine them when they were delivered, and see that they were correct in quantity. Over their use he would be equally watchful; and after having found how much of each article was needed for every day's or every week's use, he would see that that quantity was not exceeded, and would take measures to prevent waste and peculation. Then, as variety and careful cooking and a neat and cheerful table tend greatly to health and comfort and the enjoyment of life, he would give his personal attention to the securing of all those ends by personal supervision and instruction of his servants. He would regard it as his business to contrive ways of making the table as pleasant, as wholesome, as attractive, and as economical as possible. And if the dinner were ill-cooked, the coffee bad, or the tea spoiled in the drawing, he would feel that he must immediately take measures that would prevent its repetition. He would not feel that he had discharged his duty by ordering things in a lump from the butcher and the grocer, and then trusting to the cook and good fortune for the shape in which they appeared upon the table.

The same care that he took of the dining-room he would feel to be required of him in regard to all other parts of the house. He might not be called upon to touch a broom or a duster; but he would feel that he was responsible for their constant and thorough use. An ill-made bed, a littered carpet, a dusty table-top, he would feel as a reproach—not to the chamber-maid or the waitress—but to him personally. He might have his own little accounts to settle with those functionaries; but for the particular details, as well as for the general result, he would feel that he was accountable. And he would know, being a man of common sense, (and we expect nothing more of him, but nothing less,) that he could not bring about a good general result without a constant personal supervision of particular details. He would see personally that all his orders were carried out, and in the way that he thought best. He would visit every room in the house once a day, at least, and see for himself that it was clean, comfortable, and in order; and moreover, that it was made as pleasant and attractive to the eye as his means and his taste would enable him to make it. He would see that the table was properly set, provided with all that was likely to be needed for each meal, and made a bright and eye-delighting thing to look upon; and this he would know could be accomplished by contrivance at a very small expense. Above all things (for we leave dirt out of the question) he would have his house in order, "a place for everything, and everything in its place;" not making his house look prim, and stiff, and unhome-like; but, although looking as if it were lived in by people at their ease—orderly, snug, and neat. For disorder makes waste, and not only so, but breeds mental confusion and distraction. He would have his daily eye upon closets, wardrobes, and the drawers of bureaus; and he would remedy, either by his own hand or that of his subordinates, the habits of any members of his household who failed in that respect, and lead them by kindly counsel and example into the ways of order, which are those of pleasantness and peace. In brief, he would have his housekeeping upon his mind, and feel that it was a business to be attended to, like all other business, which he would know never attends to itself. And when his wife returned, and he heard her foot upon the stairs, he would fling aside his work, and throwing his arms about her neck, would kiss her, and pointing, with a tear in his eye and a smile on his lip, to the orderly chairs and the immaculate tables, he would say, like Cornelia, "These are my jewels," adding what the Roman matron had no opportunity of adding, "but you, my darling, are the brightest jewel that I have." That would be a man's way of being a good housekeeper.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The public is little aware of how much our National Academy of Design is assisting, in other ways than providing exhibitions of pictures, for the cultivation of a taste for art in the country. Most of the visitors to the building at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street know of it only as containing, twice or thrice a year, collections of paintings and drawings from the easels of our American artists, and now and again some from those of Europe. Yet, underneath the galleries, where the public find their delight or gratify their curiosity, there is from early morning until late at night, from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, every year, a large and earnest body of workers, men and women, busily engaged with charcoal, crayon, and pencil, making drawings from the fine collection of casts from the antique which occupies the first floor of the academy building. This school is what gives the institution a right to call itself an academy of design, and its success since its establishment on its new basis four years ago, against many obstacles—the lukewarmness of some of the artists, the indifference of the public, and the sneers of some of the brood of critics which always grows up about artists and pictures—has been so great as to reflect credit on its founders, and demonstrate how wide is the taste for art and how remarkable is the capacity for it among our people.

This school of art is entirely free, and is maintained at a cost in money of about $6,000 a year. The number of pupils who entered last year was the large one of 214. During the present season, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 6, 167 had entered, against 118 last season. Of those at present availing themselves of its advantages, eighty are women and eighty-seven men. These are under the instruction of one teacher, Prof. Wilmarth, one of the most competent men for the place in the country, and whose fitness for his post is demonstrated in the exceptional excellence of the work of the pupils. The students are from all classes, and from all parts of the country, from Maine to California, thus making the school a truly national one, as the name of the academy imports. The schools are open from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, and again from 7 until 9 in the evening, and during any of those hours one may see in them as busy and ardent a set of workers as can anywhere be found in New-York.

But what is most encouraging to the members of the academy, and most gratifying to national pride, is the success of the school in the proficiency developed in the pupils. It is really surprising, and passes far beyond what could have been expected. The classes for drawing from the antique are the only ones fully developed as yet. It is not too much to say that these are altogether equal in their work to the best in Europe. We do not except even the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris, nor the Munich Academy, and our judgment is sustained by the best informed and most competent foreign art critics who have visited the school. The exhibition of the most creditable drawings of the school, some time ago, fairly surprised even the artists of the City themselves.

The great drawback in maintaining this admirable school, from which the academy suffers, is the slenderness of its resources. The life classes especially are much retarded by want of money to provide models, yet they bear favorable comparison with those of Europe, with perhaps two exceptions. When it is known that the academy's sole income is derived from the exhibitions, and a fund of $50,000 left by the late Mr. James A. Suydam, it will be understood how severe a strain on its resources even the present expenses of the school are, and how impossible it is to improve or increase the facilities. The rooms last year were crowded to excess, and many applicants will have to be refused this season from sheer lack of space. This narrowness of quarters is certainly unfortunate, and in a rich City like New-York ought not to be allowed to exist. Moreover, to make the schools complete and throughly efficient, there should be provided facilities for painting and modeling classes; also, classes in industrial art. But this would take far more money than the academy has at command. The $3,000 now derived from the Suydam fund should be quadrupled to enable the academy to meet the demands that art education is now making on it.

In Massachusetts, the State has of late years given great attention to the subject of instruction in art, and now devotes about $25,000 a year to the maintenance of art schools under the supervision of Prof. Walter Smith of the Kensington schools. An effort will very likely be made to induce the State of New-York to aid the academy in its self-imposed work. But we should suppose that it only needed that the facts we have given should become well-known to the rich men of this City interested in art, to produce all that is required for the maintenance and development of the free schools of the academy. It would be a shame to allow a work hitherto so successful to be retarded through lack of money. The art school has furnished a resource, to women especially, of the most welcome sort. There are women who make the daily journey from New-Jersey and up the North River to avail themselves of its advantages, and, as we have said, there are students from all parts of the country who husband their savings for a season in New-York to enjoy the free instruction at the academy. There is surely no institution in the City that should make a stronger appeal to the generosity of the public than this busy school of art.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

The intelligence that the locomotive—that demon which is always shrieking its warning note in nearly every by-way of the land—is about to steam and whistle before the gates of two of our most delightful ancient towns, will bring with it a certain pang to all lovers of the picturesque. St. Augustine, in Florida, and San Antonio, in Texas, are soon to be linked with the outer world by railroads, over which trains will daily convey tourists. The romance of the ride in a rickety volante through the rich forests and across the palmetto-strewn plains of our "Winter paradise," to the gates of St. Augustine—the "ever-faithful city," of which the Spaniard boasted so proudly—gave way some time since to the unromantic horse-car; but now the town is to be as easy of access from the St. John's River as Long Branch is from New-York. The charm of the long journey in the rattling stage coach over the rich plains of Western Texas, by day past adobe villages and long expanses of road bordered with mesquite and chaparral, and by night through the perfumed thickets where the herdsmen and wagoners have kindled their camp-fires, will soon vanish before the convenience of the rapid ride from Galveston to San Antonio in a Pullman car. The two thousand miles between New-York and the venerable city on the plain, surrounded with its crumbling and ornate Franciscan missions, will soon be completely covered with iron rails, and tourists will consider a visit to the Alamo—one of the most celebrated of the shrines of American liberty—an indispensable pleasure.

Yet one might almost wish that it were not so. It would be satisfactory to know that somewhere in these United States there were corners in which at least the ghost of a dead romantic past lingered, never to be frightened away, because the present, with its buzz of crowding and vulgarity, was kept at a safe distance. But we live in an age of Saratoga trunks, quick journeys, and vast ambition; and the mass of tourists doubtless resent it as an impertinence to themselves that St. Augustine should have so long shyly discouraged railroad enterprise, and they will now teach the old town a lesson for her overmodest mien. They will crowd the place with new villas, and build roadways, along which glittering equipages will dash beside the long lagoons; they will thread every thicket and occupy every site; they will press in tumultuous throngs in Winter along the beautiful beach, and will perhaps carry away piecemeal the moss-grown gateways, the old palace walls, and the great fort itself, San Marco the magnificent, on whose quaint Moorish towers the sunlight of the beautiful Southern climate has glistened for an hundred years, and which stands on the site of fortifications erected by the Spaniards more than three centuries ago. Rumor hath it that there was once a sacrilegious proposition to raze the venerable fortification and establish a terminal railway station on its ruins. And now that the locomotive is coming in earnest, well may the lovers of St. Augustine the fair, the oldest town in the United States, for it was settled in 1565, tremble for the fate of the fast-decaying ruins.

When the older Mexican families in San Antonio heard that the railroads were soon to invade their town, they prophesied that there would shortly be epidemics, fevers, and all manner of uncleanness among them. They shrank from contact with what seemed in their eyes a rude and not overnice world somewhere outside their gates. What cared they for the increase of values of their property? Had they not their lovely skies, their wonderful streams running through rich gardens and along foliage-strewn banks, where stood old stone houses, artistically built? Had they not quaint, narrow streets, with here and there something exceptionally fine in architecture? And had they not the comfortable sense of seclusion, which prompted them to lie lazily in the shade, and let the proud world clatter outside their charmed circle? What need for them of Saratoga trunks, and querulous tourists, and the rout of fashion? Could not the consumptives go somewhere else to be cured; or must they invade the circle and dispel the enchantment?

San Antonio and Saint Augustine contain within their limits, and in their immediate vicinity, some of the most noted bits of architecture on the continent, and the finest in the United States. Yet these are swiftly vanishing, and the railroads will bring the influences which will finally cause them almost entirely to disappear. Theophile Gautier once said, in his sad, cynical way, that an ornate and rich architecture seems to be incompatible with a high state of civilization. One may certainly begin to believe that the highly civilized, at least of the Americans, have but little love for the ruins which their predecessors left them as historical legacies; for they are doing all that they can to modernize even the remotest corners of our broad domain. The great Missions near San Antonio, on which Franciscan friars and converted Indians toiled so long and with such good intent, are crumbling away with painful rapidity, and one cannot help fancying that the tide of hasty modern progress is frightening them back to the level of the soil from which they sprang. If San Antonio must be transformed from a dreamy and charmingly antique town into a bustling fashion and health resort, where the half-invalided will go to find renewed lease of life, and the gay to luxuriate in the delights of a perfect climate, let the Missions, whatever happens to other remnants of the past, be saved. The railroad companies, which are about to launch modernism upon the two luckless ancient towns, ought to head a handsome subscription to restore and care for the decaying yet splendid memorials of the history of this country which still exist in Florida and Texas.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MASS.

Signor Verdi's "Manzoni" Mass is to be given at the Academy of Music, this evening. We shall be much surprised if the first recital this important work is to have in the United States does not attract an overflowing audience. No person interested in music can afford to miss to-night's performance.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Troupe are at their best in "La Fille de Madame Angot." Lecocq's most successful opera was produced by them at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, and the performance afforded great delight by its spirit, briskness, and precision. The English version which Miss Soldene and her associates interpret differs from the parent work only in so much that *Mlle. Lange* is cleverly introduced in the first act for the purpose of singing the *ronde* descriptive of the life and qualities of the deceased fish-wife. Audiences never weary of Miss Soldene's vocal efforts, and this addition to her task gave exceeding pleasure. The whole representation, however, gratified the public. Miss Robson may be a trifle deficient in experience, but she uses her voice with taste and skill, and being withal both pretty and graceful, she is a not unacceptable *Clairette.* Mr. Beverley is also a rather clever singer, and his acting is easy and unaffected, which is tantamount to saying that *Ange Pitou* has in the gentleman a competent representative. The fun in "La Fille de Madame Angot" is supplied by Messrs. Lewens and Marshall, and, as heretofore, an array of bright eyes and comely faces extends over the width and depth of the stage. Yesterday's recital was abundantly successful; most of the known numbers had to be repeated, and the ultimate impression was excellent. "La Fille de Madame Angot," which, as we need hardly remind the reader, is one of the most melodious and ingeniously written of opéras bouffes, and quite inoffensive, will be given throughout this week.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

In the reproduction of "Jane Eyre" the management of the Union Square Theatre has done better than if it offered a new French play to the public. It must be conceded that when this excellent dramatization of Charlotte Bronté's famous novel was withdrawn after a run of four weeks in the beginning of the season, it had by no means grown stale in popular estimation. On the contrary, it was in the full flush of favor; the house was crowded every night, and the reception of the play was generally accepted as indicating a success similar to that which followed the theatre the preceding season. The exigencies of dramatic managers are sometimes, however, like the decrees of destiny, and in this particular case, as the production of "The Sphynx" could not be delayed, "Jane Eyre" had to make way for that much inferior drama. Its revival last evening was heartily welcomed. "Jane Eyre" was placed upon the stage with the elegance and completeness which have heretofore commended it to approbation, and although hardly anybody would have desired an alteration in the former cast, such changes as were made were not altogether injudicious. The most important of these was the substitution of Mr. McKee Rankin for Mr. Frederic Robinson as *Lord Rochester.* To our mind, however, this change carries no improvement with it, although Mr. McKee Rankin's relatively quiet demeanor and more subdued style won him some sincere approval. It should be stated that he was manifestly suffering from a severe cold, a condition of things necessarily unfavorable to dramatic effort. The other changes consisted in casting Mr. E. F. Mackay and Mr. John Parselle, respectively, for the rôles of *Mr. Brocklehurst* and *Col. Dent.* Mr. Mackay played his part admirably. The other characters were assigned as when the play was first represented. Miss Charlotte Thompson gave her usual portraiture of the heroine, and Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and other members of the company aided her with their valuable experience. A word of praise is due to little Laura Thorpe, who plays the child part in the drama, and whose bearing is refreshingly ingenuous in comparison with that of some of the precocious prodigies who adorn the modern stage.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Miss Alice Placide appeared at this establishment last evening in Mr. James Barnes' sensational play of "Little Rifle." The drama is, of course, founded upon incidents of frontier life, and the ever-recurring collisions between the pioneer and the red man are its chief points of interest. A good deal of gunpowder is expended during the progress of the play, and the dialogue, if not very refined, is certainly very pointed and energetic. Miss Placide seems to be a favorite at Wood's, judging from the reception accorded her last evening. At the matinées, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is performed, Messrs. Leffingwell and Sheldon and Misses Miles and Theresa Wood filling the principal rôles in this well-known work.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Among the changes in and additions to the programme of the Olympic Theatre last evening were two or three features deserving special note. One was the commencement of Mr. Sol. Russell's engagement, and another the representation of a new sketch written by Mr. Poole, the manager, and in which the principal members of the company appear. Miss Emma Day, a clever variety vocalist, new to Olympic audiences, also made her first appearance yesterday. Rickey and Barney, Gus Williams, Miss Alice Harrison, and the other favorites, offered new sketches and songs. Mr. Russell presented a number of amusing caricatures, which provoked great merriment, and procured him more than one recall. His performances were entirely free from offense, even to the most sensitive, and evidenced much cleverness in mimicry. Mr. Russell, it would seem, is not confined to a few parts. His répertoire is large, and during his stay at the Olympic he will draw upon it liberally. There was present last evening a numerous audience, and the changes were rapid. All sketches, acts, and songs were of such a character as to keep up the spirit of the entertainment to the close. Nearly all the elements of the programme are new, the living fountain and some songs and dances which proved specially attractive being alone retained from last week's selections.

GLOBE THEATRE.

At the Globe Theatre many novelties were presented in the course of last evening's entertainment. For a diversity of "specialties" in a long programme, the Globe, it would seem, cannot readily be surpassed. Though the members of the numerous company are of very varied talent and style, yesterday's programme afforded all the performers ample opportunity to display their skill to advantage. To determine the chief attractions would be a matter of no little difficulty. While the artists are numerous, the scenes are short, and all are constructed and interpreted with special regard to the provocation of mirth. Songs and dances occupy a large portion of the evening's programme, which concludes with a romantic drama entitled "The Lakes of Killarney." There are also gymnastic exhibitions and perilous aerial flights, besides comic lectures and droll sayings and stories. The Globe has just entered upon its second week under the management of Messrs. Murtha & Campbell, and it bids fair to have a prosperous season.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The management of the Metropolitan Theatre presented an entire change of bill last evening. Many of the specialty actors have also changed. Miss Jennie Wade sings some new songs, the Devere Brothers dance, and Ala continues to make his alarming bound through the air. Then there are Dutch "specialties" and comic songs and sketches, and a large company of female dancers disports itself nightly. At the Metropolitan novelty is the order of the day, and full houses are the result. The Emersons appear in a Hibernian sketch, Sergt. Burke presents his lightning drill, and Mr. John Goodman comes forward as a comic singer and bone soloist. The performances must be seen to be appreciated.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL STAHL, M. D.

Dr. Daniel Stahl, a Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Volunteers, died at Baden-Baden, Germany, on the 26th of last October. Dr. Stahl was born in Hesse Cassel in 1806 He came to this country at an early age, and after studying medicine at Philadelphia, he settled at Vincennes, Ind., at which place he married, and became a Professor in the Medical College of that city. In 1840 he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until some three years ago, when he went to Europe for purposes of travel and recreation. At the first call to arms in 1861, he entered the Tenth Illinois Infantry in his professional capacity. He served in the forces under Gen. Grant, and was present at most of the battles fought by the Army of the Tennessee. Subsequently he served as Surgeon of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and, in 1864, he was promoted from the State military service to be Surgeon of United States Volunteers, in which capacity he served in various responsible positions until the close of the war. He then retired from the service, and on so doing he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel from the United States Government, in acknowledgment of his "faithful and meritorious services during the war." Dr. Stahl was able and accomplished as well in general as in professional literature, and in public and private life alike he will be missed, as he was admired and loved by an extensive circle of friends in Europe and America.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF WESTERN TEXAS.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—Rev. R. W. B. Elliott was consecrated Bishop of Western Texas yesterday, in St. Phillip's Church, that edifice being crowded to its utmost capacity. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Wetmer, of Alabama, and the act of consecration was performed by Bishops Gregg, Quintard, Howe, Wetmer, and Beckwith. A large number of the clergy were present, also a delegation of thirty Texans, headed by Lieut Gov. Hubbard. Bishop Elliott departs for his new work the first week in December. His future home will be at San Antonio.

DISCORD AMONG THE BAPTISTS.

Boston, Nov. 16.—The Baptist ministers of Boston held an animated meeting to-day to condemn the action of certain of their number who passed, in the convention two weeks ago, resolutions indorsing the action of the Long Island Baptist Association in "disfellowshipping" the Lee Avenue Baptist Church for open communion practices. Considerable feeling was manifested, and quite a split upon the question has occurred. Positive action was deferred.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16.—The returns from the Ninth District of Kentucky, which is situated in the mountains, come in very slowly; but enough have been received to insure the election of J. D. White, Rep., by about 500 majority. The remaining nine Democratic Congressional candidates are elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 7,000

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Legislature met to-day, a quorum being present in both Houses. Mr. Anderson, of Mobile, was elected Speaker of the House; Mr. Phelan, Clerk, and Mr Cocke, Doorkeeper. They are all Democrats. The Democrats have sixty-four and the Radicals thirty six members. The vote will probably be counted for State officers on Friday.

STREET WIDENING IN BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 16.—The proposition to widen Tremont street by taking in a portion of the Common excites considerable feeling here, and at a meeting of the Commissioners to-day to hear arguments pro and con, many old citizens made a warm protest against encroaching on the Common. The crowded condition of many of the principal thoroughfares has been a matter of serious consideration, and the Tremont street project will be earnestly pressed.

THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORS

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE POINTS IN CONTROVERSY.

THE GOVERNORSHIP TO BE DETERMINED BY A JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF WHICH CONSTITUTION IS IN FORCE—GARLAND DE FACTO GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The claimant to the Governorship of Arkansas rests his case upon a single legal position which he regards as decisive. It is a purely judicial question. Was the Constitution adopted last October legally adopted; or, in other words, is it a Constitution of the State? The Constitution previously in force provided that amendments should be made only after they had been framed by one Legislature and ratified by the succeeding one, meeting two years later, and then ratified by a vote of the people. The provision in this respect is said to have been copied after the Constitution of Massachusetts. Two years would at least be required, they say, to effect legally a change in the Constitution, and the new Constitution under which Garland claims to be Governor has been framed and ratified within the last Summer. If the Constitution is legally adopted, then Mr. Garland is without question the Governor of the State. If the old Constitution is in force, then Baxter is Governor, unless he chooses to resign, or unless his turning over the office is construed as an abandonment. Smith was on both tickets when he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and of his election at that time there is no dispute. But the case is one for the courts. Mr. Dorsey claims that there is no way of obtaining a judicial decision, and that the national administration will be compelled to decide who is Governor. He is confident the President will recognize Smith; but there has been no intimation by the President or Attorney-General that any course has been decided on, and the impression prevails that nothing at all will be done till Congress meets. Meanwhile Garland is *de facto*, whether rightfully or not, Governor of the State.

SMITH'S ADHERENTS ARMING—ARRESTS BY GARLAND'S AUTHORITY—AN EDITOR ACCUSED OF TREASON TO THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Telegrams from Republicans received here to-day from various parts of Arkansas represent that Smith's adherents continue arming, and show a determination to maintain their position. Smith's Government will be organized either at Helena or Pine Bluff, where the Republican element largely preponderates. The Garland Government has made at least 100 arrests thus far, including the editors of the *Republican* (newspaper) on a charge of treason to the State. The election of members of the Legislature under the Garland Government, at which no Republicans voted, took place Oct. 13, and the election under the Smith Government, in accordance with the old Constitution, at which no Democrats voted, took place early in November.

The President and Attorney General had a conference to-day on Arkansas affairs.

STATEMENTS OF THE RIVAL GOVERNORS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The *Evening Post and Mail* has special dispatches from Little Rock, Ark., from Gov. Garland and Lieut. Gov. Smith, in which each presents his own side of the contest. Mr. Smith says the President will hear the case to-morrow, and thinks he will be recognized. Mr. Garland says: "A Legislature is at work under the new Constitution, and the people acquiesce in and cordially support the Government, and I intend to enforce its authority against all in the State who try to overturn and usurp it, to the utmost of my capacity. Come down and see what a splendid Government we have. All is peace and quiet, except that half a dozen people are trying to create a disturbance, and I am trying to find them with warrants to bring them to punishment. The main disturbers are secreted and cannot as yet be found."

Another special says that the number of militia is increasing, and that undoubtedly if Smith is captured he will be assassinated.

RELEASE OF THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN—GARLAND CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO THE "CONSPIRACY."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—Capt. John G. Price, of the *Republican*, arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiring with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler to overthrow the State Government, was brought before Judge Clendenin, at Chambers, to-day. After hearing testimony, the Judge discharged Price on the ground that, while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not sufficiently connect Price with it to hold him.

The Sheriff returned his writ, stating that he had been unable to find either Smith or Wheeler, and doubts exist as to whether they are in the city.

Gov. Garland to-day sent a communication to the General Assembly calling attention to the conspiracy, and stating what action he had taken. He asked, also, that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than two hundred dollars for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler. A joint resolution was introduced indorsing the Governor's course, and pledging the Assembly to stand by the Executive. The matter will be finally acted upon to-morrow. The most perfect quiet and peace prevail here. If Smith has any adherents they don't make themselves known.

The Congressional Investigating Committee will not leave until to-morrow.

DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following dispatch was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.

The excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leaguers are patrolling the interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people, and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of Republican papers have been arrested without warrant and put in prison, charged with treason, and bail refused. The Republicans are still organizing for self-defense, and can protect themselves in large towns and thickly-settled neighborhoods. They unanimously sustain Gov. Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional Committee will leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that we must fight it out.

DENIAL OF THE DISPATCH TO SENATOR DORSEY.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16.—The press dispatches from Washington reporting a large assemblage of the adherents of Smith and hundreds of arrests by Garland are untrue. Only one arrest has been made thus far—that of Price, of the *Republican*, and he was discharged to-day. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the State, and there is no talk about Smith establishing a Government at Pine Bluff, Helena, or elsewhere. He is still hid.

A WARNING TO "BANCO STEERERS."

Superintendent Walling has hit upon a novel issue for the suppression of the "banco" business in this City. This illegal business, it will be borne in mind, is supported altogether by verdant countrymen, who are decoyed by plausible, well dressed strangers into gambling dens, and are there induced to take part in a game of chance in which there are all blanks and no prizes, and are invariably swindled. Since the accession of Superintendent Walling to the office of Superintendent of Police, he has made strenuous efforts to put a stop to the nefarious business, and he has partially succeeded. On Saturday last he issued orders to the Police force directing them to arrest every "banco steerer" found on the streets in the act of speaking to strangers, and endeavoring to decoy them into the swindling shops. Five of these gentry were arrested on Saturday and brought before Superintendent Walling. Only one of them was clearly identified as a "banco steerer," and the Superintendent ordered his photograph to be taken for addition to the Rogue's Gallery. This course will be taken with every man arrested against whom there is clear evidence that he is connected with the "banco" business, and in this way Superintendent Walling believes that he will make the countenances of these despicable swindlers so well known to the entire Police force that they will be compelled to leave the City and seek some other field for their nefarious business.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A LETTER FROM AN ANXIOUS WIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have said that you would publish no more letters about that wretched bachelor who has been looking in vain for fifteen years to find a lady who would relieve him from his state of single blessedness on $1,800 a year—a very small inducement as *I* think. I write not to induce you to change your decision, although the subject is *very interesting*. I would only ask, in the name of my sex, some clearer and more precise statement of your charge against us in the matter of *housekeeping*. You in common with many of *your sex*, say that we don't know how to keep house, or won't, implying that our incapacity or neglect is at the bottom of much bachelorhood and various other miseries. This, I believe, is what is called a general charge, and general charges are easily made. Now won't you be kind enough to be be more particular, point out our shortcomings and our failings, and tell us *how we ought to keep house?* Don't be afraid to be too particular. By doing this you will oblige many others as well as myself.

A YOUNG WIFE.

MISS DYAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to enter a mild protest against an accidental injustice, done by your theatrical critic in the notice of Mr. Boucicault's new drama, to a most meritorious, and, in my poor judgment, fascinating artist, Miss Ada Dyas. Most of the performers, and all the actresses, are mentioned with praise, and not one word for her, without whom I do not pretend to say the drama would have come to naught, but who did certainly contribute largely to its success. Where is "she" on the stage who could, with so much refinement and force, have been *The Lady of Sligo?* It was a part hardly worthy of her higher talent, and yet in itself it was perfect. It had not, nor could it have, the intensity of her *Marguerite* in the "Young Man's Romance." The writer of this notice (a mode of composition he is wholly unfamiliar with) is old enough to remember the "I hate you, Helen" and "Speak to me, Clifford" of Fanny Kemble, and, though young then, and far from young now, he thinks Miss Dyas' "Manuel I love you," in the French drama, quite equal to them. There is something of weird intelligence in the young lady's acting that exacts homage. Will you be kind enough to give room to this little, and most disinterested, tribute from one who is an entire stranger (and likely to remain so) to this accomplished lady? R.

LOUISIANA.

TROUBLES GROWING OUT OF THE ELECTION—OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR ALTERING RETURNS—OTHER ARRESTS IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES—A SMALL RIOT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—N. Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, and Cohen, Clerk of the Court of St. James Parish, were arrested to-day by Deputy Marshal Flood, charged with being engaged in altering election returns. In the room where the parties were arrested, on Rampart street, a quantity of tally-sheets, statements of votes, several thousand Republican tickets, and the seal of the Court of St. James Parish were found. Commissioner Craig bound the parties over in $1,000 each to appear.

Underwood and Cohen both assert that the only purpose in view was to make out copies of returns and file them with the Clerk of the Court of the Parish, as required by law.

The following special dispatches were received by the *Bulletin* to-day:

BAYOU SARA, La., Nov. 16.—The United States steamer Sabine passed down to-day, with the Natchitoches prisoners on board.

MINDEN, La., Nov. 16.—New arrests are being made here daily. It is dangerous to come to Coushatta.

BAGDAD, La., Nov. 16.—We have got through with a three days' excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of Election Returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidates for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms, and demanded another canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. Business has been suspended for the past three days. Everything is quiet now.

ALLEGATIONS AS TO COHEN AND UNDERWOOD'S DOINGS — THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The woman in whose house Underwood and Cohen were arrested, states that six persons worked there all night for four nights. The Conservatives believe they were making up returns for parishes that were not promptly reported.

The returns from St. James and several other parishes have not yet been delivered to the Returning Board.

John M. Sandidge was to-day elected member of the Returning Board, vice Longstreet, resigned.

The board is progressing slowly in the count. They have reached the ninth poll in the Second Ward of the city. In almost every poll they find something informal as regards certification, upon which discussions arise. The members of the board seem to be strict constructionists as to the application of the election law.

The Conservatives charge Supervisors with having intentionally failed, in many cases, to properly certify.

THE ST. JAMES PARISH RETURNS—THE TROOPS TO LEAVE THE STATE-HOUSE—LIEUT. HODGSON UNDER ARREST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—Republicans say that the St. James Parish election returns were probably being arranged to elect Bovee to the Senate, instead of his opponent. They are both Republicans. Bovee was formerly Secretary of State. It is known he was engaged with others in the house where Underwood and Cohen were arrested, but he had finished his part of the business and returned home. All those engaged in the transaction will be arrested to-morrow, including Bovee.

Hon. W. B. Spencer, candidate for Congress from the Fifth District at the recent election, says he was elected, and, whether the Returning Board counts him in or not, he will appear before Congress and demand his seat.

Gen. Emory has issued an order for the removal of the troops from the State-house at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is generally believed here that this movement is made in pursuance of orders from Washington.

Gen. Morrow, who has been to Monroe investigating the charges against Lieut. Hodgson returned to-day. He has not yet made his report, but as he ordered Lieut. Hodgson under arrest, a court-martial will probably follow. Hodgson is charged with cutting telegraph wires and overstepping his duty in making arrests and guarding prisoners.

THE "FOUNDER OF THE TRIBUNE"—HOW HIS MEMORY IS CARED FOR.

From the Sun, Nov. 9.

On the crest of Locust Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, is the grave of Horace Greeley, still unmarked, and apparently uncared for. There is no mound over it, the line between the new laid sod and the old only distinguishing it from the rest of the hill. An iron park stool has been placed at the foot of the grave, and a small Fourth of July flag and the old cane of the great editor are by it. At the head of the grave are the remains of withered floral offerings and another faded flag. The spot is difficult to find, and the only information the laborers can give is that Mr. Greeley's grave is over by the fountain somewhere. If the trifles that mark it were removed, the exact spot of the grave would soon become obliterated. Just beyond, where a fountain plays, is the splendid solid monument over the grave of S F B Morse.

A THIEF FEIGNING DRUNKENNESS.

On Sunday night as Miss Cornelia Masterly, of No. 396 Seventh avenue, accompanied by her parents, was proceeding homeward on Seventh avenue, a man who pretended to be drunk staggered against her and snatched her watch and chain, valued at $30. He attempted to escape, but Officer Connell, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested him. He gave his name as John Flannigan, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Flammer held him in $2,500 bail for trial.

ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF TESTIMONY.

In the matter of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has decided that their case shall be continued until the next term, in order that they may have opportunity to take testimony in Ireland.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

CROKER AND HIS GANG INDICTED.

A BILL FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE FOUND AGAINST TAMMANY'S CORONER—THE HICKEY BROTHERS AND SHERIDAN INDICTED FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT—WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THEIR ARREST.

It having become known yesterday that Ex-Sheriff O'Brien and a number of other witnesses of the shooting of John McKenna in the fight between Coroner Croker and James O'Brien, on election day, had testified before the Grand Jury, there was considerable speculation as to the probable action of that body. The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments at 2 o'clock, among them, it was supposed, being true bills against Coroner Richard Croker, George and Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan.

The District Attorney's office was at once besieged by members of the press and others, who mercilessly plied the attachés with questions in their endeavors to ascertain what action had been taken with regard to "Dick" Croker, as his admirers familiarly term that official.

A reporter of THE TIMES questioned the officials previous to the closing of the office yesterday, but failed to obtain any information. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who had charge of the case from the commencement and expedited matters before the Grand Jury, courteously declined to say what had been done by the Grand jury, volunteering the remark, however, that should any arrests be made the particulars would undoubtedly be given to the public at the proper time. Assistant District Attorney Rollins affected the most innocent ignorance of the whole matter, and facetiously inquired of the reporter whether it was Sheriff O'Brien or McKenna that had been killed. Mr. Nolan, the other Assistant District Attorney, explained that he had been too busily engaged all day in court to give the matter any attention, and did not really know what was going on, while Judge Sutherland, when appealed to, reminded the inquirer that it was a misdemeanor to divulge the proceedings of the Grand Jury before the indicted parties had been arrested. The utmost reticence was observed in reference to the matter. Nevertheless, it was generally rumored around the City Hall and courts that indictments had been found against Croker and his confederates, and the probability is that such is the case. Inasmuch, however, as the accused are at large, the officials in the District Attorney's Office could not be expected to give any information on the subject, pending the arrest of the parties.

At a late hour last evening, however, the following authentic information in relation to the investigation by the Grand Jury into the circumstances connected with the murder of McKenna was gleaned: On assembling yesterday morning, District Attorney Russell had all the witnesses in attendance, and the inquiry was at once commenced. Ex-Senator O'Brien, Stephen O'Brien, Dr. Louis Schultz, Charles Kessler, Edward Downey, Edward Nolan, several officers of the Twenty-first Precinct, and a number of other witnesses testified to the circumstances connected with the deadly conflict on the morning of the 3d inst., at Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in the course of which McKenna was brutally murdered.

Although Woltman and his whitewashing jury could discover no evidence to warrant them in holding the guilty parties to answer for the shedding of blood, abundant testimony was produced to satisfy the Grand Jury beyond all doubt that John McKenna had come by his death at the hands of Coroner Richard Croker, and that George E. Hickey, Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, the trusty retainers of Croker, who were implicated in the fatal affray, had committed a felonious assault and battery, for which they should be held to an account.

Accordingly a true bill for murder in the first degree was ordered against Richard Croker, and bills for felonious assault and battery against the Hickey brothers and Sheridan. The Grand Jury disposed of the matter with commendable dispatch, and at 2 o'clock presented the indictments in court, with a number of others.

The finding of the indictments as above noted was kept a secret, and bench-warrants were at once made out for the arrest of the accused and dispatched to Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters. The Superintendent detailed a force of detectives to put the warrants in execution, but up to a late hour this morning no arrests had been made.

It is not improbable that Croker and his companions in guilt may have received information that they were "wanted," and left for parts unknown. Should they be arrested, however, it is not likely that they would be brought to Police Head-quarters until to-day.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the crime for which Croker has been indicted involves the penalty of death, and is one for which bail cannot be accepted. The offense of the Hickeys and Sheridan allows the liberation of the accused on bail, and a conviction is punishable with ten years' confinement in State Prison at hard labor.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The result of the general election in Newfoundland is a majority of five for the Carter Government.

Hon. James Cheever, a prominent leather merchant and financier of Boston, died on Sunday night after a protracted illness.

The imports of flour into St. John, N. B., from the United States during the past six months have exceeded those of the same time last year by 15,000 barrels.

Victoria Woodhull appeared at the meeting of the Radical Club, in Boston, yesterday, and her uninvited presence created considerable sensation for a time.

Anthony Mehan, of Greenfield, Mass., while under the influence of liquor, was killed on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at Bardwell Ferry, on Friday last. He leaves two children.

John. G. Stetson, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Boston, has been appointed a Commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses to be used in the investigation of any claims before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College, Mass., held at Springfield, Nov. 3, Rev. H. Humphrey Neill was elected Professor of Oratory and English Literature in that institution. Mr. Neill is the son of Rev. Henry Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, and grandson of Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., for many years the able and successful President of Amherst College, and he brings to the chair to which he has been called uncommon qualifications for excellence and success.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The *Argus* of to-morrow morning will give the complete official vote of the State on Governor, as follows:

Tilden	416,343
Dix	361,406
Clarke	10,214
Tilden over Dix	54,937

The *Evening Journal's* State election table gives the following aggregate votes, which differ from those of the *Argus*:

Tilden	419,691
Dix	369,753
Tilden's majority over Dix	49,938

with nine counties yet to hear from. Clark has 10,214 votes.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The First City Troop will to-morrow celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of their organization. To-night a grand reception was given at the armory, at which over 2,000 persons were present. The armory was brilliantly illuminated. The members of the troop appeared in full uniform. A number of distinguished military men were present; among them Commodore Preble, Gov. Hartranft and staff, and Gen. Provost and staff.

OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night, a resolution was adopted opposing the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be requested to act in conjunction with the National Board of Steam Navigation to secure at the coming session of Congress, the passage through the Senate of Gen. Negley's House bill, for the better inspection of vessels propelled by steam upon the waters of the United States.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade be requested to urge upon Congress the necessity for the passage of proper laws for the inspection of all sea-going vessels propelled by steam, leaving the ports of the United States.

ANOTHER SHARP FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

TWO HUNDRED CHEYENNES DEFEATED BY NINETY-EIGHT CAVALRY AND INFANTRY—TWO LITTLE WHITE CAPTIVE GIRLS RESCUED—THE PURSUIT CONTINUED FOR TWENTY MILES.

HEAD OF NORTH FORK OF MCCLELLAN'S CREEK, Texas, Nov. 9, via FORT DODGE, Kan., Nov. 16.—To-day, near this spot, Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fifth United States Infantry, Chief of Scouts, commanding a detachment composed of Company D of the Sixth Cavalry, Lieut S. Overton, and Company D of the Fifth Infantry, Lieut. H. K. Bailey, while on a scout, had a brilliant engagement with about two hundred of the Cheyenne Indians, with whom Capt. H. Farnsworth, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, had a fight on the 6th inst. They were fought to-day stubbornly and bravely, from half-past eight A. M. to half-past one P. M., with ninety-eight men and a howitzer. After charging their camps, under a galling fire, he captured their whole outfit, driving the Indians eight miles from the last position of those successively taken by them on the hilltops. Hard and well-won prizes, left as trophies of victory, were recovered by Lieut. Baldwin in the persons of two little starved young girls, aged five and seven years, named Germon, whose father, mother, eldest sister and brother were recently massacred in Kansas, while going to Colorado as settlers. Two remaining sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen years, are yet held by the Indians. Two desperate charges were made by the Indians to regain them. They were repulsed and handsomely charged back by Lieut. Overton's company.

The Federal troops got close enough to use pistols advantageously. The horses were so much used up after this that the men had to fight afoot. About 80 or 100 trophies were captured and much property destroyed. The camp numbered from 400 to 500, counting women and children. The pursuit lasted for twenty miles, and was not abandoned until 4 o'clock P. M., when it became useless and impossible to continue it longer. The horses were worn out, having no forage for four days, and having marched 500 miles the present week.

No losses were sustained by our side. Four Indians are known to have been killed. How many more is not ascertained, but at least twenty must have been slain. The bloody state of the field indicates that the Indians dragged off a number of their wounded comrades.

Col. Redmond, Price's battalion, Eighth Cavalry, and Major C. E. Compton's command (Sixth Cavalry) were at remote supporting distances, left and rear, as was also Gen. Davidson, with the Tenth Cavalry. Capt. C. D. Neil, Tenth United States Cavalry, with 100 picked men from Davidson's command, took up the trail and pursued the savages, who had gone to the Staked Plains.

Major Morris and Col. Hartwell, Eighth Cavalry, with Companies K and L, have gone to the Adobe Walls for effective work, by order of Gen. Miles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The residence and furniture of Walter Brown, at Bangor, Me., was damaged by fire and water on Sunday to the extent of $4,000.

At Lynn, Mass., on Sunday night, a house occupied by Wm. F. Gill, of Boston, was damaged by fire to the amount of $2,500, which is insured.

The carding and fulling mills of Griffith Brothers, at Byron, Ont., were burned on Sunday afternoon. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

THE STRIKING CARPET AND BLANKET HANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—A meeting of strikers, to the number of 1,500, lately employed in Dobson's carpet and blanket mills, was held this afternoon. A committee was appointed and waited on the proprietors, who desired to know at what list of prices the employers would resume work. A proposition, embodied in a resolution, was drawn up, and will be presented to the proprietors. The employes ask that the reduction be only one-half that proposed by the employers.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held this afternoon, at which officers were nominated for the ensuing year. The following officers have no opposition: Grand Patriarch, Sullivan S. Child, of Harrisburg; Grand High Priest, George Bertram, Philadelphia; Grand Junior Warden, Edward Jones, Allegheny; Grand Scribe, James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia.

DOMINION NOTES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—There were thirty-eight deaths from small-pox during the past week in this city.

The last steamer of the Canadian Navigation Company left Montreal on Saturday last to go into Winter quarters at Kingston.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The steamer Maggie Bell cleared last night on her last trip of the season, with eight Canadian and three American barges laden with lumber for Burlington and Albany.

Mr. Craig, representative of Glengarry in the Ontario Legislature, died yesterday morning.

AN EMBEZZLER AWAITING SENTENCE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, D. D. Williams, charged with embezzling the funds of the First National Bank at Conneautville, Penn., was found guilty on the first count and remanded for sentence.

A RAILROAD SHORT CUT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The first train over the cut-off from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta Railroad, arrived at the latter city at 12 o'clock last night. This cut-off shortens the distance between Cincinnati and Baltimore ten miles, and materially reduces the time between the two cities.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 16.—The river is closed above Frederickton. The steamer from this port managed to reach there this evening. If there is a heavy frost to-night it is probable there will be no steamers up or down to-morrow.

THE JEWELRY ROBBERY AT NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—It now appears probable that the robbery of Hodge's jewelry store, at North Adams, on Oct. 26, was committed by the son of the proprietor. The firm promises to pay all its creditors in full.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

The Baptist ministers, at their usual weekly meeting held yesterday morning in the Mariners' Temple, listened to the reading of an essay by Rev. Dr. Daniel Read on the subject of "Church Revivals and the Best Methods of Promoting them." The essayist, after enumerating the great religious revivals that have taken place up to the present time, dwelt with special emphasis upon the necessity of regarding human agencies in the work of revivals as secondary to divine sovereignty. In alluding to the duties of ministers engaging in revivals, the speaker observed that without personal holiness and a spirit of true devotion, no Pastor could hope to secure the confidence of his people. The fast style of living so widely adopted nowadays may secure newspaper notoriety, but the minister who indulges in it is seldom, if ever, successful in revivals. Downright honesty and a plain, humble mode of living is essential to good work in the ministry. Prayer is one of the foremost agents in the work. Aside from the gifted oratory of St. Paul, but not secondary to it by any means, prayer was the chief instrumentality of revival on the day of Pentecost. In parishes where revivals are being held, the ordinary means of grace should be departed from, and special meetings of prayer and humble confession should be organized, so that the unusual tide of religious force may wake sinners from their apathy to righteousness.

A RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

Coroner Reinhard held an inquest, last night, at the Bergen Morgue, over the remains of George Walton, who, with a man named Cummings, was thrown from a Newark and New-York Railroad train at Communipaw, a few days ago, and killed. The men, it will be recollected, were standing on the rear platform of a car, when the swing of the train around the curve threw them to the Central Railroad track. A train passed over Walton, killing him instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the railroad company was censured for allowing passengers to ride upon the platform.

THE SOUTH.

IMPRESSIONS ABROAD OF THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

It is very difficult to realize the state of things in the Southern States of North America. We read of conflicts in New-Orleans and of troubles in Arkansas, and some are tempted to think that the whole country south of Mason and Dixon's line is on the verge of civil war, and that life must be nearly insupportable to those honest folk who simply desire to gather the crops the bounty of Nature yields them and to live peaceably with their neighbors. How can order be preserved when men are disputing in arms as to who shall have the power and authority to preserve order? These reflections are natural, but in yielding to them we fall into the same error that besets us in thinking of Spain. The Southern States differ from one another like the Provinces of the Peninsula, and the contrast between town and country life in the South is something far exceeding anything that can be traced on the other side of the Pyrenees. The political organization of Spain is weak; that of the Gulf States is so feeble that we should not go far from wrong in saying that it has no existence. The restricted aristocracy of large slave-holders which once represented them has been broken up, and the States are now geographical areas where human beings are congregated together, and no more. The condition of political life in such communities is thus analogous to that of the lower forms of animal existence. There are creatures so loosely put together that the loss of a limb or two makes no difference to the remainder that is left, and even when they are bisected the halves live healthily and happily apart as if nothing had been done. This is the image we must bear in mind if we would understand the South. Each State is independent of its neighbor, and within each State each county has its own semi-animate organization, and is not troubled though the next is on fire. The wave of disturbance is rarely intense enough to overflow the borders of the district in which it originates, and the traveler can pass in a few miles from burning excitement to an apathy which appears incapable of being moved to passion.

We print in another part of our impression of to-day, a letter which must bring home to the reader the low political organization of the South upon which we have insisted, and, in conjunction with this, the contrast between city and country life in the Gulf States. It is probable that there is not to be found upon the face of the globe white communities less deserving of respect than those which inhabit the towns of the former slave States. The man of French descent in Louisiana seems somehow to keep himself from degeneration, but the Anglo-Saxon and the Irishman run to seed in a frightful fashion. A population compounded of "mean whites," "carpet-baggers," and of adventurers—all "rowdies," and all resolved to live without restraint upon their desires, and without working to satisfy them—affords the materials of perpetual political riots, for such men see in the enjoyment of the spoils of office the ready means of realizing their own ideals. Unless some radical change is accomplished in the system of government in the South, we must expect a periodical recurrence of tumultuous attempts to get the upper hand. Electoral frauds will be corrected by violence, and fights will be suspended only to be renewed. But this is the city life of the South. The letter which we publish is that of a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who left New-Orleans a few weeks since to see something of the country life in Louisiana, and no one who reads the record of his experience could suspect that opposite factions had broken out in open war in the city he had quitted. He went up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, and then struck across on horseback in a westerly and north-westerly direction to Alexandria, on his road to Shreveport, in the north-west corner of Louisiana, a town which has also been of late sufficiently notorious. The distance he proposes to travel is not great; the distance which he had ridden at the time he wrote his letter was barely fifty miles, but he had got well into a land where political struggles, whether orderly or disorderly, went for nothing. The country through which he passed had its troubles, but they were in no case political. They were due to two causes—first, to the fact that the inhabitants were trying to get a living out of land so situated that they were liable every year to see their hopes destroyed by the overflowing of the Mississippi; and secondly, that the negroes were as yet so unaccustomed to the novel ideas of having anything of their own, and of providing for themselves, that they are most slow to accumulate in good times any store for the future. Not that they have had any superabundance of good times over which to rejoice. The district traversed by the New-York correspondent has its advantages if well treated, but it has not been fairly cultivated since the war. Lying to the south of the Red River, and to the west of the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya, it is so intersected by streams which break out of these big rivers only to fall into them again at lower points in their course, that the whole land is, in fact, made up of a multitude of islands. It is obvious that in this amphibious country of bayous the means of irrigation exist in abundance, but also the means of inundation. An early care of the French settlers who first peopled Louisiana was to apply the lessons they had learnt on the banks of the Rhone and the Loire, and construct levees along the banks of the rivers of the South to save their lands from being annually flooded. In the military operations of the war these levees were cut and broken down, and little or no effort has since been made to reconstruct them. It is, in fact, a work which must be accomplished on a large scale to be effectual, since it is useless to embank the Mississippi for a few miles, leaving it free to overflow the country further up, and the organization of the State is too feeble to undertake such an enterprise, while the traditions of the Union make it difficult for the Federal Government to deal with it. With levees unrepaired, cultivation is very much a matter of chance—a circumstance which cannot tend to cure the negro of that thoughtlessness about the future which is the natural result of his previous history. It is as reasonable to complain of an empty sack for not standing upright as to blame the negro for being idle when he has never had any inducement to work except the fear of punishment, or for being without forethought when forethought has had no place in his life. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has, however, some not unimportant good things to say of negroes. He calls them the most affectionate people in the world and the most forgiving, and their confidence in the white man's honesty is so great as to have survived the experience of being cheated by him. How long this faith would continue is uncertain, and we are told that if it were destroyed Louisiana would relapse into primitive barbarism. It is a pity it is generally true, as reported by the correspondent, that the system of paying the negro worker by giving him a share in the crop is being supplanted by the system of money wages, but we must remember that the district he has as yet traversed is but a small one. A succession of bad crops reduced the negro's expectant share of profits to nothing, but it has also made bankrupt those who attempted to go on paying wages to their men. We must have patience before the best form of relations between the enfranchised negro and his employer shall be discovered.

The general impression of country life in Louisiana under conditions of freedom is that of a low order of existence, the political organization being practically dissolved, and industrial conditions being unfavorable to sustained and steady exertion, the result of which may be depended upon in due season. Nevertheless it is possible to live there not without some comfort, and the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES gives a picture of the life of a French creole which would tempt many French peasants to envy his lot. A man who has an abundance of cows and calves, and vegetables and fruits of all kinds in his garden, and can set before the wayfarer a supper of "excellent" chicken gumbo, whatever that may be, of roast beef, "very tender and good," of sweet potatoes "finely roasted," of "splendid" wheaten bread, winding up with "strong black coffee and a dessert of fresh sugar-cane," cannot be altogether deprived of the comforts of the world; and no sufficient reason is given why others should not have what he enjoys. The white man may find difficulties in employing and controlling a large number of negroes such as he once owned, but it is evident that his position cannot be hopeless. It must, too, be his fault if it can be said twenty years hence that the most affectionate, the most forgiving, and the most confiding people in the world are also idle, thieving, and hopelessly ignorant. The New-York correspondent speaks of 300 or 400 years being necessary before the negro population of the South can be converted into yeomen proprietors, with the virtues of the territorial democracy of New-England; but it ought not to require two generations to make the mass of negroes orderly and honest, if not entirely prudent and self-relying.

BURGLARY FROM A BILLIARD SALOON.

On Wednesday night last the saloon of Raymond A. Higham, No. 699 Sixth avenue, was broken open, and cigars, billiard-balls, and other property worth $100 was stolen. Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, took the case in hand, and yesterday arrested Francis Keegan and Daniel Bagley on suspicion of being the burglars. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Flammer remanded the prisoners to the officer's custody to enable him to work up the case against them. The officer thinks he can connect them with a heavy burglary of cutlery which occurred about a month ago in Chambers street.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The application of the Board of Managers of the American Institute to remit the water tax on their property was called up yesterday in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Committee on Public Works, to whom the matter was referred, submitted a report in favor of granting the application. Mr. Thornell opposed the motion. He said the board had no power to remit taxes, and if it had, he did not see why an exception should be made in this instance. Other institutions were poor, and were more entitled to the favor than the American Institute, which was a wealthy private corporation, but he believed the board had no authority to carry out the recommendation of the committee. Mr. Clancy moved to lay the report on the table, but the motion was lost. He then moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance, but the resolution was defeated by a vote of 8 to 6. An attempt was made to adjourn the meeting, but this also failed. Mr. Clancy again rose and denounced the report. He said it was an unheard-of proceeding to exempt a rich corporation from taxes which everybody had to pay, and he moved that the report be referred to the Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.] The motion was adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We publish below the official vote in New-Jersey, at the late election, as filed with the Secretary of State by the Return Boards of the various counties, and to be formally canvassed by the State Commission at Trenton, next Tuesday. The scattering votes may slightly vary these figures, but not materially. The vote for Governor aggregates 181,199, being 12,737 greater than that cast for President in 1872, and 22,454 greater than that at the election for Governor in 1871. The total Congressional vote is 180,521, or 678 less than that for Governor, and 9,782 more than was cast in 1872. The Democratic majority on Congressmen is 9,559, against a Republican majority on the same officers in 1872 of 18,123. The Republican vote shows a falling off in every county except Atlantic and Camden, while the Democratic vote is largely increased in every county. The Republican vote is 7,716 less than that cast for Gen. Grant in 1872, and 7,562 greater than that for Mr. Walsh in 1871. The Democratic vote is 20,453 greater than that cast for Mr. Greeley in 1872, and 14,892 greater than for Gov. Parker in 1871. The net Democratic gain is 7,330 from 1871, and 28,169 from 1872. Following is the vote in detail, by counties, compared with that for President in 1872 and Governor in 1871:

	Governor, 1874.		President, 1872.		Governor, 1871.	
Counties	Halsey.	Bedle.	Grant.	Greeley.	Walsh.	Parker.
Atlantic	1412	1168	1333	952	1343	1003
Bergen	2549	3677	2990	3057	2648	2878
Burlington	5542	5487	6194	4730	5648	4887
Camden	5176	4359	5107	2238	4330	3737
Cape May	829	684	899	415	728	538
Cumberland	3513	2965	3795	2348	3411	2434
Essex	13695	13969	15528	10470	10847	11360
Gloucester	2426	2342	2727	1514	2501	1960
Hudson	18127	13344	9054	10501	7281	10237
Hunterdon	3386	4829	3443	4116	3023	4663
Mercer	5198	5452	4951	4473	4621	4594
Middlesex	4464	5455	4952	3956	4175	4367
Monmouth	4179	6051	4250	4710	4021	5224
Morris	4571	4505	4656	3271	3771	3733
Ocean	1610	1382	1750	1061	1536	1112
Passaic	4051	4047	5148	3483	4141	3322
Salem	2445	2518	2672	2161	2361	2348
Somerset	2552	2784	2715	2227	2264	2157
Sussex	1729	2906	2097	2812	1849	3148
Union	4275	5066	4627	4421	3767	4304
Warren	2216	4264	2783	3885	2117	4056
Total	83945	97254	91661	76801	76383	82362

Bedle's majority, 1874 13309
Grant's majority, 1872 14860
Parker's majority, 1871 5979

For Members of Congress the result in the several districts was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1874.		1872.	
Congress.	Albertson. Dem.	Sinnickson. Rep.	Clute. Dem.	Hazleton. Rep.
Camden	4430	5174	2284	5116
Cape May	691	828	411	907
Cumberland	3000	3449	2482	3780
Gloucester	2357	2395	1567	2734
Salem	2541	2362	2204	2715
	13019	14208	8948	15312

Sinnickson's majority, 1874, 1189; Hazleton's majority, 1872, 6364.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Dobbins.	Forker.	Dobbins.
Atlantic	1183	1384	1004	1320
Burlington	5246	5695	4983	6174
Mercer	5229	5261	4684	4972
Ocean	1351	1637	1116	1726
	13009	13977	11787	14192

Dobbins' majority, 1874, 968; Dobbins' majority, 1872, 2405.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ross.	Clark.	Patterson.	Clark.
Middlesex	5270	4573	4233	5023
Monmouth	5842	4369	4538	4502
Union	4572	4701	3847	5269
Total	15684	13643	12618	14794

Ross majority, 1874, 2041; Clark's majority, 1872, 2167.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Hamilton.	Place.	Hamilton.	Potts.
Hunterdon	4865	3159	4144	3558
Somerset	2745	2581	2330	2728
Sussex	2821	1770	2835	2056
Warren	4153	2231	4149	2652
Total	14584	9941	13458	10994

Hamilton's majority, 1874, 4643; Hamilton's majority, 1872, 2464.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Cutler.	Phelps.	Woodruff.	Phelps.
Bergen	3405	2810	3015	3046
Morris	4544	4504	3306	4662
Passaic	3727	4358	3665	4993
Total	11676	11672	9986	12701

Cutler's majority, 1874, 4; Phelps' majority, 1872, 2715.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Teese.	Ward.	Randall.	Ward.
Essex	13876	13768	10403	16061

Teese's majority, 1874, 108; Ward's majority, 1872, 5658.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hardenburgh.	Scudder.	Taylor.	Scudder.
Hudson	12192	8272	9108	10377

Hardenburgh's majority, 1874, 3920; Scudder's majority, 1872, 1269.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, held last evening at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets, David Williams, President, in the chair, and Charles W. Cheshire, Secretary. There was a large attendance. The report of the Executive Committee, designating Monday, Nov. 23, as the time for holding the primaries for the election of ward officers and delegates to the new General Committee, was presented and adopted. It was also resolved that representatives to the General Committee should be based on the Republican vote cast for Governor at the last election.

The Secretary announced that the wards would be represented as follows, in accordance with the rule adopted:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	5	17	5
2	2	18	4
3	5	19	5
4	3	20	8
5	3	21	5
6	5	22	5
7	3	23	4
8	3	24	2
9	3	25	4
10	4	Flatbush	2
11	5	Flatlands	2
12	2	Gravesend	2
13	6	New Lots	3
14	3	New Utrecht	2
15	5		
16	6	Total	122

Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The East River bridge, which is rapidly approaching its completion, will enable merchants desiring to secure eligible building lots to locate in the neighborhood of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which is nearer to the down-town dealers than is Central Park. By order of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners Messrs. Cole & Murphy will sell at auction one thousand lots, known as East Side Park Lands, and the attention of capitalists is called to this sale, as the terms are easy. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for ten years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Next to a loving heart, I prize
A lovely mouth,
Whose breath is sweet as evening breeze
From balmy South.
So, darling, well I know you won't
Forget to use your SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Query. What will Cure my Cough? DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Sunday Edition
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is without doubt the best Sunday newspaper printed in this country. It is filled with original stories, carefully prepared articles on special subjects of general interest, has full and complete local reports, and the very latest news by telegraph. Its musical and dramatic news is not surpassed in fullness and variety.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation of any journal in the City, and it is constantly increasing.

THE TIMES *of Sunday next will contain an original story, written expressly for this journal, by Col. J. W. De Forest. It is entitled* "THE BRIGADE COMMANDER," *and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories from the pen of its well-known author.*

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE TIMES
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
Price, 5 Cents.

MARRIED.

DOBBS—BERGMANN.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. Charles A. Briggs, CHARLES GORDON DOBBS to AGNES ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Herman Bergmann, all of this City.

LEMIST—BROWN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Christ Church, Indianapolis, Ind., MAXWELL T. LEMIST, formerly of this City, to Mrs. E. T. BROWN, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel D. Maxwell, of Indianapolis.

LIVINGSTON—JAUDON.—On Monday, the 16th inst., at the archiepiscopal residence in this City, by his Grace the Archbishop of New-York, VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON to ADA MARY JAUDON.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly at Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874, in the 7th year of her age, CLARA LUCIA, only daughter of Rev. A. E., and Mary M. Baldwin.

Funeral from the house, on 2d st., fourth door east of Washington st., Plainfield, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BELL.—Sunday, Nov. 15, SARAH BELL, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bell, in the 25th year of her age, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Colwell, No. 449 West 24th st.

The friends and relatives, of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d st., near 8th av., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 12 M.

BROWNE.—On Saturday afternoon, of membranous croup, SALLY, third child of Alfred L. and Sarah P. Browne.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 20 East 41st st., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

DARKEN.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, Nov. 8, CHARLES A., aged 7 years, and on Monday, Nov. 16, FREDERICK E., aged 1 year and 2 months, children of Dr. E. J. and Catherine Darken.

ELY.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. ELY, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 17, at 3:30 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 71 Bank st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday morning by the 10:10 o'clock train New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FITCH.—On Sunday evening, Rev. AUGUSTUS FITCH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, 17th, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Monday, Nov. 16, Mrs. MARIA P. HOLMES.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, John M. Furman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 149 2d av., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment.

KERR.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, JOHN KERR, in the 35th year of his age. Formerly with Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, 53d st. and 5th av., at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

KING.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 15, at her residence, No. 233 West 52d st., MARY, wife of David H. King, in the 44th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KIMBALL.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, SARAH WETMORE, wife of Elijah H. Kimball.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MACGREGOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, of membranous croup, BENJAMIN J., only child of William G. and Julia B. MacGregor, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Benjamin MacGregor, No 153 East 114th st.

☞ Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, PHEBE D., widow of the late William O. Mumford, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Parker, No. 459 Tompkins av., Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, HORATIO SCHERMERHORN, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st.

SUTTON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, HORACE HOLDEN SUTTON, eldest child of Rev. J. F. and Kate I. H. Sutton, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Horace Holden, No. 15 West 12th st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., of diphtheria, Nov. 15, EVELYN PIERREPONT, oldest child of Dr. H. Laurence and Emma Barton Sheldon, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 5th av. and 125th st. Interment at Green-Wood.

SHEPPARD.—On Monday, Nov. 16, JOHN K. SHEPPARD, aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. And also the members of the Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M.

STAHL.—At Baden-Baden, Germany, on Oct. 28, 1874, DANIEL STAHL, M. D., of Quincy, Ill., formerly Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers.

WILLSE.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 16, JACOB WILLSE, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages leave ferry at Hoboken at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILCOXON.—On the 17th day of October, 1874, at the residence of Gen. Adam Badeau, London, England, MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXON, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family and of the late Hon. Nathaniel Niles are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE
BY BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.
From a Correspondent.

Mrs. Streator, wife of Prof. F. V. Streator, of New York City, had been troubled with Bright's disease for many years, which at last caused her blindness. Her parents, being wealthy, spared no expense to procure the best physicians in New-York and other cities, but to no purpose. They finally, by the advice of eminent physicians, took her to Europe, and appealed there to the best physicians that gold could procure, but met with the same success as in this country, all saying there was no help for her, and that she must die. Her husband one day, by chance, procured a Bethesda circular in London, and brought it to the parlors and read to the grief-stricken group the great cures that Bethesda had performed in the United States and in Europe. They immediately procured a small quantity at London and used it. She that night slept better than for years and felt greatly relieved. After a few days' trial of the water (she improving constantly) it was concluded it would cure her, and they would return to the States by the first steamer, arriving in New-York in March last, resuming the water, little thinking it would restore her sight and make a new being of her. Mrs. Streator has been constantly improving, and to-day her vision is as clear and bright as it ever was, and she is one of the happiest creatures living, being entirely cured of Bright's disease. Full particulars, and any quantity of the water, can be obtained at the depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York, of Dr. HEATH.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 21, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR—A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at the Head-quarters, 33d st. and Broadway, at 8 o'clock. By order of JOEL W. MASON, Vice President.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
JAMES R. DAVIES, }
The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock. By order of
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 23 Ludlow st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

TYPHOON AT HONG KONG.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

EIGHT THOUSAND LIVES LOST—JUNKS CARRIED TWO HUNDRED YARDS INLAND—EVERY SHIP IN PORT INJURED—£1,000,000 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

From the Hong Kong Press, Sept. 26.

It is our painful duty to record, by the present mail, one of the most appalling disasters that has ever happened in this colony. A typhoon of unprecedented violence raged in this neighborhood on Tuesday night, Sept. 22, and Wednesday morning last. The weather during the day had been threatening, the barometer having fallen very considerably during the forenoon, and still remaining low in the evening. About 6 o'clock the wind began to threaten, and shortly after 8 o'clock was blowing a strong gale. This increased rapidly, and in the course of an hour it was evident that a typhoon of a severe character was to be apprehended, and this proved too soon to be the case. The barometer kept rapidly falling, and the wind increased frightfully in violence, raging and howling at first, and after a time sounding like one continued peal of musketry, broken at intervals by artillery, as sudden and more violent gusts swept through the harbor and over the land. At times, even above the fierce howling of the wind could be heard the pitiful cries of thousands vainly battling with the storm. Not a single ship in port escaped undamaged, and the casualties and loss of life—the latter estimated at over 2,000 souls, have exceeded anything which has ever before been upon record. The city, after the occurrence, presented the appearance of a town which had been besieged. In all directions were roofless and shattered houses, crumbling walls, naked poles and rafters standing out gloomily against the leaden sky. The roads were strewn right and left with débris, wreck of boats and trees, some of gigantic size, torn up by the roots. The telegraph on the island, and the marine telegraph between Hong Kong and Saigon were interrupted, the gas-pipes were torn up, dead bodies in all directions washed ashore. The tide was exceptionally high, and to the eastward a great deal of injury both to life and property was caused by the height of the water, which on the plain at East Point was, on an average, about four feet high. A very curious circumstance is mentioned on good authority, namely, that a large number of clocks in the colony stopped at the same hour. Our informant has heard of five, and suggests the hypothesis of a slight shock of an earthquake having occurred while the typhoon was raging. Certainly the oscillation in many of the houses would favor such a supposition. To convey an adequate idea in general words of the awful effects which this unprecedented gale has produced is impossible. At the present moment all business is suspended and an oppressive silence reigns over the colony, broken only by the hammers of those repairing the houses and other ruins; at Aberdeen, near the docks, lies high and dry on the land, the magnificent steamer Alaska, belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, and the dead bodies of the victims are being drifted ashore in all directions. The Chinese had, as usual, during the Tuesday anticipated the danger, and the sampans and junks cleared out in large numbers to seek shelter. Some doubts were, however, felt among foreigners as to whether there would be more than a gale, though the preponderating opinion on Tuesday evening was that a typhoon was to be anticipated. In fact the indications were strongly in that direction, and the doubts probably only arose in consequence of there having already been several false warnings of typhoons this year.

AN EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

An eye-witness of the terrible occurrence sends us the following description of the scene on the Praya:

"I had been out dining with a friend and started to return home at a little after 11. It was then blowing very hard, but neither I nor any of my companions had any idea of the severity to which the gale was destined to reach. I accordingly went with a companion to the Praya to see the sight, and certainly never witnessed anything so striking in my life. Although I have seen many typhoons during a stay of over fourteen years in Hong Kong, I do not know of any which has caused so much injury to the colony and so much loss of life. By the time we had arrived at the Praya the wind had freshened rapidly, and the typhoon was raging with full vigor. The sea was breaking over the Praya with terrific force, while the roar was deafening. The waves broke bright with phosphorescent light, and presented a striking and awful sight. The lights on shore flickered through the darkness and seemed only to render it the more intense. Gradually the swell increased and the waves rushed first half across the Praya and afterward quite across it, and before I had reached Pustau's wharf, toward which I was going westward, they were more than across the Praya, and I had to push my way knee-deep in water. Clinging to such projections from the houses as were within my reach, I endeavored to continue on my course, but soon found that it was too dangerous to persevere, as the waves were coming in with such force that there was every chance of being washed away, while tiles and bricks were falling in all directions from the shaken houses. It was 1 o'clock when I was thus forced to beat a retreat, and I may mention that up to that time none of the sad casualties which have been recorded had occurred; and as the gale began to moderate by 3 o'clock, it is evident that the havoc must have been the work of little more than two hours."

VESSELS WRECKED AND INJURED.

The following is a list of vessels known as having been wrecked or injured, and of vessels seen, but whose names are not known: Sea Bird, British schooner, on the Commissariat Wharf, but can be got off; Flamer, H. M. G. B., on the Government pier, since sold; Alaska, P.M.S.S., on shore at Aberdeen; Lizzie H., American bark, went on Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, but already afloat; Leonor, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk; Albany, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk; Mindanao, British bark, at the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's wharf, sunk; Courier, British bark, at West Point, capsized and sunk; Imogen, British bark, at West Point, sunk; Malvern, British bark, off Possession Point, sunk; Macao, Peruvian ship, sunk, and since broke up; Teresa, Spanish bark, sunk; Seaforth, Siamese bark, sunk. Vessels unknown—One, off Cheung Yue Point, seen to go down at 1 P. M., sunk; one, near North-east Point, off Lantao, water-logged; one, in Sulphur Channel, with two masts gone; one at South Point, off Chung Hue; Low-toe, Siamese schooner, missing; Dudu, Siamese bark, missing; Amoy, Siamese brig, missing; Early Bird, steam-tug, missing; Aldebaran, German bark, missing; Lizzie and Rosa; British bark, high and dry at West Point; Blue Bell, British tug-steamer, at Belcher's Bay, high and dry; a bark not known, on Green Island, has been got off since; A bark not known, off North-east Point, Lantao, at anchor; Therese, American bark, off North-east Point, at anchor; Morning Light, British ship, cut away masts; Pawtuxet, American steamer, dismasted; Ardent, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in; Charlotte Andrews, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in; Courier, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in; Belle Sauvage, German ship, drifted down to Green Island from Kowloon; the German bark A. E. Vidal is lying in the Capsingmoon Pass, with the masts cut away, but ship all right, and all hands well. The German bark Everhard is lying high and dry on Lantao, all hands well.

The steamer Powan, the night boat of the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Company, arrived on Wednesday at about 4 P. M. She started from Canton at the usual hour with 1,400 passengers on board, and at the time felt no indications of bad weather, but met the storm when near Lin Tin. Here she anchored to wait out the brunt of it, when a high wave smashed in about fifty feet of the hull. Capt. Benning sent about 700 passengers below, and took precautions for the safety of the others, which were, fortunately, successful. The Hang Yang, which left about the same time, arrived about 5:30 o'clock.

A FIRE AT MACAO.

The Macao steamer Poyang, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, brought very bad news of the disasters there. The typhoon and fires together have almost leveled the entire city. The whole of the houses along the Praya Grande are in ruins, and houses in all directions fell from the force of the terrific gale. To add to the horror of this, fires broke out in various places, and the Church of St. Antonio and many fine buildings were burned to the ground. Many hundreds of lives were lost by the downfall of houses and by the fires. The appearance of the Colony from the water was awfully grand. The Poyang sustained considerable damage, all the after hurricane deck and houses being blown away. One strange feature on board was a boat forward, which was taken up into the air high above the masts, and came down aft with a terrible crash. The barometer at 3 A. M. on the 23d was 28.00. A feature in the barometer not noticed before by those on board was that at the height of the squalls the needle was observed to move round quickly, and as the squalls lulled, as quickly go back again. Many people have lost everything they possessed and been rendered homeless. The whole of the Praya Grande has been swept away. The fine row of houses all along it has been almost completely blown down, and the property everywhere has been destroyed. In fact, Macao is in ruins, and the misery thus entailed upon hundreds of the residents is fearful, while the loss of life is enormous.

SWATOW.

We learn that there has also been a most severe typhoon at Swatow, and the sea ran so high as to flood the Custom-house, which is three hundred yards inland, to such an extent as to damage the whole of the papers in the office. Serious injury has also been sustained in other directions.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

From the Hong Kong Press of Oct. 3.

It is certain that the estimate of the number who have been lost is considerably under the actual total, which cannot be less than 8,000 at Hong Kong and Macao together, even if that comes up to the fact. Vessels arriving at the present time report meeting with dead bodies a long distance before reaching the port, and corpses continue daily to be washed ashore in various parts of the island. The damage to property also turns out to be much larger than was anticipated. Persons well able to judge estimate that in Hong Kong alone the property lost in the form of vessels, damage to houses, buildings destroyed, and goods damaged, cannot be short of a million of pounds. The steamers Albay and Leonor lie in the harbor, the latter with thirty or forty dead passengers in her, and it is doubtful whether they can be raised; and, although efforts have been made to move the French mail steamer Alaska from her position ashore at Aberdeen, they were, we regret to say, unsuccessful. After the typhoon great difficulty was experienced in removing the dead bodies, which came ashore in all directions. The destruction of life in native craft vastly outnumbers anything that has occurred before. In ordinary typhoons the places of shelter which the Chinese, who have a marvelous instinct in foreseeing the advent of these terrible visitations, seek, are sufficient to protect the large bulk of the junks and sampans. The poor people had, in the present instance, relied upon the shelter which had afforded them protection on former occasions, but were utterly mistaken in their calculations, as their craft were driven from their places of refuge, and, in the words of an eye-witness, who himself had a narrow escape in his vessel, large junks broke up actually like match-boxes. One of the officers who was on board the Pacific mail steamer Alaska says that he saw a batch of fully 100 junks founder all at once. The misery which has been spread both in this colony and at Macao is something appalling. One of the saddest considerations is that numberless junks have utterly gone to atoms with every soul on board, so that hundreds of people must be kept in lengthened suspense as to the fate of friends and relatives, of which no one lives to tell the tale. From the accounts given of the extraordinarily high tide, it would almost seem that there must at one time have been a tidal wave, and this would fit in with statements made in some quarters with reference to the stoppage of clocks, which seemed to indicate that a slight shock of an earthquake occurred while the typhoon was raging. The weather at present is fair, but continues unusually hot for this time of year. The Chinese, however, predict that another typhoon will occur shortly. They name the 4th inst. (to-morrow) as the day; but, so far as can be judged by the indications of the barometer, there does not appear to be any foundation for their fears.

BURNED ON THE PRAIRIE.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A NEBRASKA FAMILY—ESCAPE OF THE FATHER AFTER A LONG RACE FROM THE FLAMES.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 11.

Capt. Lackland, a recent citizen of Lincoln, Neb., and well known in this community, gives us the details of the terrible calamity that overtook the family of Mr. William S. Herndon, a farmer of Gage County, Neb. He says he met Mr. Herndon on Monday night on his way to Lincoln, where he has relations residing, and where he expects aid. From Mr. Herndon's own lips he learned the story of his sufferings. Some three years ago Herndon moved to Gage County from Iowa and purchased sixty acres of land nine miles from the county seat. He prospered and was succeeding well until the late disaster, which not only destroyed his property, but left him alone in the world, the fire having overtaken his family, consisting of his wife and two children, and burned them to death. Herndon says he noticed the fire miles away on Saturday night, but it was no uncommon thing to see the grass burning, and he paid but little attention to it, although his wife seemed considerably alarmed, and before bedtime she had called his attention to it several times. In the morning it was noticed that the fire was burning with more vim, and had evidently come nearer to them. He was still inclined to believe that it would pass around and leave him unmolested, or that it would rain and thus put danger out of the question.

A heavy wind springing up at noon, however, and blowing directly from the fire toward the house, warned him that the danger was growing imminent. His children were now crying through fear, and his wife was importuning him to make the best of time. Arrangements were soon made for the journey, and in a two-horse wagon they started, more than ten miles in advance of the fire, with every probability of being able to get out of its reach. Good time was made by the team, and not until late in the evening, when the wind increased in fury, was there any apprehension of danger. About dusk the wind increased to a hurricane and the flames began to approach them with terrible speed and awful grandeur. Faster and faster they came, and Mr. Herndon says that it was evident they would overtake them in a very few moments. What to be done under the circumstances was a question that had to be decided quickly. The horses had now become unmanageable, and were as likely to overturn the wagon and start for the flames as any other way. A marshy piece of ground was some two miles distant, and near this was a small branch of water, from which, he remembered, he had frequently watered his horses. This was the only chance for life, and hastily leaving his wagon and team to their fate, he started for the marsh, with his youngest child, a lad of eight years, in his arms. It was a struggle for life. Death was coming, and they made one grand effort to get out of its reach, but alas, it was unavailing. We will not undertake to depict the anguish of that father as he was compelled to see the cherished ones of his own heart, those whom he loved even better than his own life blood, sink down, one after the other, and become a prey to that most terrible of all deaths—fire. The little daughter was the first that was overtaken, and the mother was prone to stay and give up her life with her darling, but she kept on, while the flames were yet more than a hundred yards behind, and little Mary was left upon her knees, praying that her Heavenly Father might take her to His bosom, and save her mother and father and little brother from perishing. Death soon came for her, and not long did it wait for the little brother and mother. In a few moments the mother's clothes were on fire, and she was unable to proceed. The father, with desperate determination to save his little son, pushed on, but already his clothes were on fire, and the little boy, the pride of his heart, was struggling to free himself from the tortures, and soon he was at rest in death. His body but hindered the progress of the father, and to save himself he determined to abandon it. Thus freed of all incumbrances he succeeded in reaching the stream.

After the fire had passed by he retraced his steps and gathered in one place the blackened and charred remains of his late household. Next day the homes of some distant farmers were reached, and they returned with Herndon and assisted him in the burial.

THE FRENCH WINE CROP.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* sums up a letter from Bordeaux to the *Journal des Débats* on the result of this year's vintage. It would seem from this account that the favorable anticipations of the vine-growers in the south were well founded. All the grapes have been picked and pressed in the space of six weeks. In that time no less than 8,000,000 hectolitres of wine have been put into cask. This amount shows an excess of sixty per cent. on the average produce of the district. The enormous quantity of wine now in hand would suffice, says the correspondent, to feed a canal through the Médoc. Commerce and speculation have been very active. The presumed merits of the new wines have given rise, even before they could be tasted, to a great deal of business, estimated at over 50,000,000 francs. Foreign dealers are foremost in the competition, to the natural satisfaction of proprietors and patriotic economists. It has been observed that, although the theory of commercial science consists in buying at the cheapest and selling at the dearest rate, it often happens that the wine merchant who buys at the highest rate the superior produce of the wine-grower has the largest profit. The high price paid by the merchant produces a favorable impression on the consumer, whose notice it attracts, while acting at the same time as a kind of guarantee for the quality of the wine. Judging from the account given of the market operations to which the present yield of Bordeaux wines has given rise, speculators have been more than usually enterprising. The prices fetched by such second-class growths as those of Rauzan, Léoville, Grand Larose, Brane Cantenac, and Montrose have varied from 2,000 francs to 3,000 francs the cask. Among the third-class growths, the wines of Issan, Kirwan, Lagrange, and Giscourt have been bought at from 1,600 francs to 2,300 francs. In the other classes the celebrated vines of Pontet-Canet, Batailley, and Mouton-d'Armailhac have brought equally remunerative prices, notwithstanding their extraordinary abundance. It is needless to say that the first-class growths have been sold at fancy prices. Château-Laffite, Château-Margaux, and Château-Latour have a reputation which is not to be affected by comet, sun, or speculation. A cask of Château-Laffite was sold a few days ago for the sum of 5,500 francs. The produce of this growth has attained this year the unusually large amount of 225 casks.

There is no country in the world, continues the correspondent, where the vintage period is awaited with greater impatience than in Champagne, and it is, perhaps, right to add that there are no vintages which have greater interest for the *gourmets* of the whole world than those which are in this part of France. Long before the grape is ripe, the dealers in Champagne vines, or, to speak more accurately, the manufacture of Champagne wine, endeavor to secure the produce of particular *crus*. These, which are the most sought after, are secured several months beforehand by agents who assume the most varied character, and who make use of the most ingenious tricks to become possessed of a coveted harvest. You can easily form an idea of the struggle which buyers have when you know that, despite the efforts and the stratagems of the latter, the harvest generally remains unsold until the last moment—that is, until the moment when the grape can no longer remain without danger on the vines. This year the grape harvest of Champagne is without precedent and deserves special notice. It is surprising beyond conception to hear what this one corner of France can produce. One example out of a thousand will show to what point the opposite efforts of buyers and proprietors can go when they discuss this precious fruit. The chief of one of the most important houses of Rheims was negotiating some time before the vintage the harvest of an entire canton. Their agents, without having been able to come to terms with the proprietors, had carefully examined the value of the growths, and had forwarded to him a sufficiently accurate account to justify his coming in person to conclude the bargain. According to their want, he found the proprietors very exacting, and, after long and laborious discussions, the only result obtained was the following: After having asked 1f. 75c. for every kilogramme of grapes, the proprietors consented to sell it at the price of 1f. 50c. As this price appeared to him still too dear, the chief of the house in question made some difficulties, and begged for time to reflect. Meanwhile the rumor of this negotiation had got about, and the next day, when he returned, the greater part of the proprietors had sold their grapes from 1f. 75c. to 2f. the kilogramme. The buyer, who the day before had hesitated to give the price of 1f. 50c., was obliged to buy what remained to be sold at 2f. 25c. the kilogramme. The *crus* of this year have been sold at prices ranging from 1f. 50c. to 2f. 25c. It should be added that, besides the *crus* of Champagne, as they are called, there are neighboring growths which serve to make more or less sparkling wines, to which it is customary to give the name of Champagne, but which have nothing save the label in common with the characteristic quality of the wine. What a kilogramme of grapes means is that weight of fruit when it is picked. When the grapes have been gathered they are carefully sifted, as much in the interest of the price as in the interest of the quality. Every grape defective, spoiled, or unripe is at once rejected. In order to form an idea of the important part which the price of the grape takes in the fabrication of Champagne, it must be known that an average amount of 450 kilogrammes of grapes are required to make a barrel of wine or 220 bottles, and by taking as a mean this year's price of 1f. 80c. for every kilogramme, it will be found that a barrel of 220 bottles costs for grapes alone 810f., or about 3f. 70c. the bottle. The most important harvest which has been made during the last twenty years was sold for 33,000,000f. Last year the public who drank Champagne was certainly not aware that there was a vine crisis in this department. The fruit was at once of indifferent quality and scarce. The great *crus* of Aïy, Verzenay, Bouzy, &c., were sold at the rate of 1,100 francs of grapes to a barrel of 220 bottles. The second-class *crus* were sold at the rate of 800 francs to 900 francs. Small cantons, which made cheap wine for ordinary consumption, and which was usually sold at 80 francs to 100 francs, found buyers during the year 1873 at 300 francs to 350 francs for sparkling wine. Moreover, as despite these prices, the returns were insufficient, the proprietors of these cantons bought wines from the Loire, Saintonge, and Burgundy, and even from the South, and they were worked up in the fabrication of the local produce. Great firms found themselves with the alternative of adulterating their wine and of doing prejudice to their brand or of refusing orders. They chose the latter, sold wine only to their habitual customers, and drew upon the stock which they had reserved during several years. In truth, there had seldom been seen such a quantity of counterfeit brands as during that year. Only a few days ago an enormous quantity of wine was seized because it counterfeited the brand of the firm Möet & Chandon. This year the harvest is at once abundant and excellent, and as the prices are very high, it has reached the sum of 50,000,000 francs for the Department of the Marne alone. This is an excess of 17,000,000 francs on the best year which has been known during a period of twenty years. But not only is this sum the most considerable which has been reached, but, also, in order to secure wines of excellent quality and to crush second-rate speculators, the great firms have changed their mode of payment, and, instead of paying at the end of the year, as hitherto has been the custom, have consented to pay one-half ready money and the other half before the 25th of December. There is a firm much talked of at Rheims and Epernay, which, in order to secure a great reserve, buys from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bottles of wine for itself alone. The name of a peasant is mentioned, who, having hired a field for 6,000 francs, has sold this year 30,000 francs' worth of grapes. The streets of Rheims are full of peasants and farmers in great carts, who are bringing their wives and children, and who return laden with furniture, mattresses, kitchen utensils, and other purchases made in order to transform the cottage and farm, and to put to profit the golden rain which has just fallen on the vine cultivators and their laborers. Seldom has a district been more favored by circumstances, and the peasant, who has been told hitherto that the Empire was abundance, is astonished to find that the Septennate, more or less Republican, against which he votes, has not prevented his grapes from being good, heavy, and ripening in time, nor the gold pieces from collecting in his till.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

THE BAGGAGEMAN AND EXPRESSMAN BOUND AND GAGGED BY MASKED MEN—$12,000 OR $15,000 STOLEN.

From the Toronto Mail, Nov. 14.

No inconsiderable amount of excitement prevailed in the city last evening, in consequence of a rumor prevailing that a gigantic robbery had been perpetrated on the train of the Great Western Railway, which arrives in the city from Hamilton at 7 o'clock.

From the best information obtainable it appears that the American Express car attached to the train which leaves Hamilton at 5:30 P. M. was made the scene of one of the most daring robberies on record. The train in question arrived at Port Credit at the usual hour, viz., within a minute of 6:30, and having stopped there to land passengers and baggage, started for this city. This train does not stop at the Mimico station, but proceeds straight to Toronto, and it appears that immediately after the cars had begun to move after leaving the former place a gang of three men with full masks concealing their features, and smocks thrown over their ordinary clothes, entered the baggage car. The baggage-man was engaged in removing some trunks, when the three men in question laid hold of him, and having thrown him down by main force, they handcuffed him. This manacled condition of the man not, apparently, being considered satisfactory, so far as danger to the robbers was concerned, they proceeded to tie their prisoner to his baggage, and then threatened his life if he tried to give any alarm. The marauders, having made one prisoner, passed through the partition into the car of the expressman, and by this time the gang had been reinforced by two additional men, also disguised in masks and smocks. This small army of robbers having entered the express compartment, saw the expressman sitting by the stove engaged in looking through some documents. As the official looked, he observed five strange men, and that they were armed with revolvers and bowie-knives. Resistance was soon rendered useless, for two of the robbers presented pistols at the head of the official, while a third held a bowie-knife to his throat, offering to use it if any struggle were made. The expressman was then thrown down, handcuffed, bound, and gagged, and his pockets rifled in order to find the key of the safe which it was intended to rob. The whole of the five men then turned their attention to ransacking the safe, from which they took valuables to the amount of from $12,000 to $15,000, according to the lowest estimate, and a much greater sum according to other accounts. The property stolen consisted of bills, gold, &c. The masked villains, however, were most dainty in their selection, for a cash-box containing between $50 and $60 in silver was left behind, it probably being thought too heavy to be conveniently carried. The expressman, for greater security, had been tied to the stove. The handcuffs used to secure him were of the most approved description, and he had to wear the same until he was subsequently relieved at the express office. It may be thought strange that no one on the train excepting the two men who were fettered and bound should have known anything of this gigantic depredation, but the surprise will cease when it is remembered that the compartments where the officials were employed were insulated from the other parts of the train, the post office dividing them from the engine, there being no communication at the end next the passenger cars. Moreover, the noise made by the engine would prevent any cries from being heard, and thus the train arrived at the Queen's Wharf with several hundred persons in the rear of the car little knowing that a robbery, almost romantic in its incidents, had been perpetrated within a few feet of them.

On arriving at the wharf it is the custom for this train to stop for the purpose of certain railway correspondence being delivered by the expressman to persons who are waiting to receive it. The train made its accustomed halt, and a man was waiting ready to take the correspondence usually delivered, but the expressman of course did not put in an appearance. The consequence was that the express car was entered when the uncomfortable state of things became apparent. The safe was found unlocked, and the door open, and the whole contents in confusion. The two railway servants were discovered in their respective compartments. Both men, in addition to being hand-cuffed and bound, had been covered over with coats, cushions, and rugs. It appears, as above stated, that the train left Port Credit at 6:29 P. M., arriving at the Queen's Wharf at 6:55 P. M., thus allowing only twenty-six minutes in which to complete the robbery. When the latter place was reached the masked individuals had disappeared, or at least had assumed a new rôle, perchance being among those who declaimed most heartily against the wrongs perpetrated. Be this as it may, they had not been satisfactorily heard of when we went to press, but it is to be hoped that ere long the whole gang may fall into the hands of the officers of the law.

PARTRIDGES IN VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says: "With scarcely an exception all sportsmen returning from either Virginia or Maryland report the greatest difficulty in finding partridges, not that they are scarce at all, but on account of the long drought they have taken to the tangled and impenetrable growth of the marshes bordering on the Potomac and creeks emptying into it. Two well-known shots, one of whom had lived for years in Lower Maryland, near Marshall Hall, and knows every foot of the ground thereabouts, returned from a trip yesterday, and report few if any birds there, and that on one farm alone all the creeks are dried up, and where there were always four or five never-failing springs not a drop of water was seen. Forsaking dry land, they took a boat, and while cruising around for ducks saw coveys of partridges drinking at the shore edge, and when alarmed disappear in the brambles and marsh near by. As it is now, vegetation is so dry that even the best pointers and setters care not to hunt, and until we have a good rainy spell gunners might as well lay aside their breech-loaders and use their spare time in loading cartridges."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The Day Calendar for to-morrow (17th inst.) will be Nos. 73, 10, 5, 34, 76, 73, 81, 82.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
160	Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.	2622	Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
1388	Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	2652	Brown vs. Peters et al.
1704	Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Insurance Co.	210½	Dike, Assignee, &c., vs. National Insurance Co.
3658	Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor.	2758	Cunningham vs. The Mayor.
3610	Strang vs. The Mayor.	2152	McMahon, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor.
835	Poillon et al. vs. Luling.	1990	Dewitt, et al. vs. Keleman.
2558	VanRiper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.	594½	Cohn vs. Pinski.
2630	Huelich vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	2352	McCormick versus Boyle.
28	Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	638	Watterman vs. Lyon.
		2482	Bliven, et al. vs. Mallory.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1285	Dean vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	1499	O'Donnell vs. The Mayor.
1553	Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.	3608	Stephanie du Val De Beaulein vs. Joseph Stupp alias Carl Vogt.
1911	Colt vs. Golden Bronze Hardware Co.	4395	Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
3533	Millerd et al. vs. Thorn et al.	4103	Fallon (No. 2) vs. The Mayor, &c.
1181½	Wilson vs. New-York and Troy Steam-boat Co. and Hancox.	676½	Homan vs. Maier.
1893	Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.	4065	Kuse, Adm'x., &c., vs. N. Y. and N. H. and Hartford R. R. Co.
4105	Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.	1679	Steinrich vs. Bussing et al.
1943	Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.	3782	Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
483	Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	3659	Dutchess County Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield et al.
1821	Kuhn vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.	887	Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1831	Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.	4061	Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2055	Powers vs. Heath.	4277	Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1921	Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Demurrers.		
70	Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes et al.	334	Muller vs. Burchell et al.
34	Butler vs. Palmer et al.	335	Youngs vs. Carter et al.
21	Lange vs. Benedict.	345	Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
	Issues of law and fact.	348	House of Mercy vs. The Mayor.
235	Bell vs. Cochrane.	350	Corwin vs. McVity et al.
245	Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarello et al.	354	Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
247	Davenport vs. Forester et al.	355	Brown vs. Conroy et al.
1	Trustees Union College, Schenectady, vs. Lowber et al.	358	Nash vs. Kemp.
2	Taylor vs. Trustees Union College, Schenectady.	361	Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
171	Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	364	Biggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
249	Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger et al.	370	Weil vs. Martin.
365	Ferris vs. Ferris et al.	371	Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
358	Ryckman vs. Ferry.	372	Brody vs. Brody.
359	Wormser vs. Ames et al.	375	Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
263	Wilson vs. Deen.	376	Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
280	Quackenbush vs. Comann.	6	Getty vs. Devlin et al.
290	Schenck vs. Smith et al.	20	Ritter vs. Boody.
301	Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.	39	Mitchell vs. Read.
314	N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Keech et al.	43	Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
320	Sink vs. Sink.	51	Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
325	Whitlock vs. Niles.	57	Scott et al. vs. Haneywell et al.
328	Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.	79	Clark, adm'x, vs. Griswold.
330	Halstead vs. Seaman.	89	Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
333	Youngs vs. Carter et al.	150	Frueauff, adm'x, vs. Skiddy et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1122	Witkowskie vs. Brennan.	718	Pinet et al. vs. Kiune.
750	Peck, Executor, et al. vs. Cohen.	656	Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
972	Hagewell vs. Coursen.	660	Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
788	Bendel vs. Wagner.	1226	Green vs. Rice.
79[illegible]	Willets vs. Mauntaine.	724	Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlain et al.
1489	Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	726	Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
38	Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	672	Woods vs. Janes, impleaded, &c.
502	Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2127	Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.	223	—— vs. ——.
2099	Lowenstein vs. Conner.	1241	—— vs. ——.
1028	Witte vs. Brown.	1817	—— vs. ——.
494½	Devlin vs. Costello.	1816	—— vs. ——.
1194	Goodheart vs. Devas.	2228	—— vs. ——.
915	Voss vs. Hillier.	119	—— vs. ——.
782	Shaw vs. Bancock.	242	—— vs. ——.
		1243	—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
412	Fields et al. vs. Stover.	1766	Mears vs. Bullman.
92	McCullough vs. Wright.	622	Morgan vs. Brundege.
151	Gray vs. Tompkins.	623	Gilman vs. New-York Produce Exchange.
584	Hurg vs. Siebert.	626	Lander vs. Adams.
460	Powelton Coal and Iron Co. vs. Mason Manufacturing Co.	627	Goodman vs. Utley et al.
1096	Baldt vs. Hopps.	628	Blout vs. Domestic S. M. Co.
1782	Byron vs. Daly.	630	Humphrey et al. vs. Rouss.
2720	Rubin vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.	632	Kranethal et al. vs. Peiffer.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
533	Architectural Iron Works vs. N. Y. Sap and Die. Co.	615	Hahn vs. Renaud.
373	Merrell vs. Foley et al.	615	Blanck et al. vs. Beard et al.
322	Leffer vs. Robinson.	617	Higgins vs. Lathrop et al.
1039	Koehler vs. Gaynor.	618	Herman vs. Hill.
1217	Doenst vs. Scheider.	619	Marcher et al. vs. Wagner.
1564	Brady vs. Dougherty.	620	Stimmel vs. Lebo.
612	Lilyon vs. Brohill.	621	Diossey vs. Bean, impleaded.
614	Rosenthal vs. Hinds et al.		

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
679	Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.	1724	Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1861	Doelgen vs. Wagner.	499	Campbell vs. Brown et al.
816	Brannigan vs. Fox.	303	Herzog et al. vs. Anfriepty.
1626	Werner vs. Frensch.	86	Daison vs. Laidlaw.
1668	Miller vs. Conklin.	1291	Falconer et al. vs. Cohen.
1411	Carpenter vs. Weisendanger.	1691	Otto vs. Lowenstein et al.
1655	Ahrens vs. Core.	1333	Horgan vs. Lydon.
1723	Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Mary Fisher and Charles Fisher, abduction, continued.	John Brown, grand larceny.
Martin Godfrey, mayhem.	Charles Peschil, grand larceny.
Walter Haynes, rape.	George Dickmann, grand larceny.
Abraham Jones, felonious assault and battery.	Isabella Johnson, grand larceny.
Norra Burril, felonious assault and battery.	Dennis Donohue, grand larceny.
Juan B. Martinez, bribery.	Mary Sheridan, larceny from the person.
John Donohue, burglary.	William Tucke, concealed weapons.
James Kerrigan, grand larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Thomas Tasino, manslaughter.	John Hafnagle, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Doherty vs. Hannser. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Willard vs. Conner. Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Dearing vs. Hopkins. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Powers vs. Elas. See opinion.

Austin vs. Schuyter. See opinion.

Billings vs. Blank. See opinion.

Kenny vs. Wood et al. Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Jane Newman. Memorandum for counsel.

Garrison vs. Greene. Motion for a mandamus is denied without costs.

Chase vs. Lora. Granted.

More vs. Herman. The modification of the order heretofore entered proposed by defendant is denied.

Campbell vs. Campbell. Motion is denied without costs, and leave to renew for the reasons stated in memorandum.

Fitzsimmons vs. Mavy et al. Motion denied. Memorandum.

In the matter of Ira M. Clapp; in this matter the order asked for was granted on the 28th day of last October and filed with the Clerk, and could have been obtained by applying to him at any time after such date.

Devlin vs. Devlin; motion for injunction is granted to the extent stated in opinion.

McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; granted.

Reed vs. Reed; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barrett.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray et al.; opinion.

Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.; motion to punish for contempt is denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Barnard vs. Force; findings settled.

In the matter of William Rowland; memorandum.

Moran vs. Watkins; judgment granted.

Mauer vs. Cedar Point Iron Company; motion granted.

Shenck vs. Pike; motion denied.

Cook vs. Weber; order granted.

Goodman vs. Striker; discharge granted.

Coleman vs. Griswold; Receiver appointed.

Bright vs. The Milwaukee, &c.; motion denied.

Howland vs. Taylor; reference ordered.

The Porous Plaster Company vs. Seabury; memorandum.

Heringchausen vs. Heringchausen; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Mary Pulaski vs. C. Fleck; bailable writ granted.

Selby vs. Brinkerhoff; motion granted.

Mansfield vs. Small; motion denied.

Quinn vs. Senloni; motion denied.

Selby vs. Selby; application denied; it must be made on motion.

Van Slyck vs. Beecher; motion denied; a demand must first be made under section 158 of the Code.

Kraak vs. Delemater; the affidavit is defective and motion must be denied.

Richardson vs. McNiece; petition must be by the Receiver or his attorney.

Stone vs. Stone; divorce granted.

Agate vs. Lowenstein; motion denied without, prejudice to a renewal thereof on trial.

In the matter of Brignam; report confirmed, but application for an allowance denied.

Buckman vs. Clarke; motion denied on payment of costs.

Havens vs. Klein; injunction granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY.

By Judge Larremore.

Phillips vs. Davies; judgment for the plaintiff for specific performance of the contract, &c. See decision with Clerk of Equity.

Gorman vs. McCool; judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Curtis.

Gillespie vs. Gillespie; memorandum for counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874:

No. 64.—Henry B. Schenck, survivor, &c., respondent, vs. John Andrews, appellant—Argued by T. J. Fithian, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondent.

No. 25.—John Wardrop, appellant, vs. Jessie Dunlop, Executrix, &c., respondent—Argued by Lyman Tremain, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 65.—Joseph Henderson, respondent, vs. Paul N. Spofford et al., appellants—Argued by Erastus Cooke, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondents.

No. 66.—Caroline S. Churchill et al., respondents, vs. Horatio G. Onderdonk, appellant—Argued by E. Cowen, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent. Case still on. Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned to Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

TRADE MARK.

Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.—Devlin & Co., the plaintiffs in this suit, and well-known clothiers, brought suit to restrain a firm calling itself J. S. Devlin & Co., from infringing plaintiffs' trade-mark, by using the firm name on their sign. It was admitted that J. S. Devlin was the proper name of the party sought to be enjoined, but denied that he had any partners, and claimed that the use of the words "& Co" on his sign, was unauthorized, and intended to deceive the public. Judge Lawrence rendered a decision, holding that while defendant had a plain right to the use of his own name, although similar to plaintiff's, yet he had no right to add the words "& Co." when he had no partners, and made himself liable to prosecution for misdemeanor in doing so. He therefore granted the motion for an injunction so far as to restrain defendant from the use of the words "& Co."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Brinke et al. vs. Niagara Mutual Insurance Company.—In October, 1865, Col. Brinke and Gen. Este opened a large country store in Lexington, N. C., insuring their stock through an insurance agent, John G. Williams, of Lexington. The agent sent on his letter to the company accompanied by the premium, and two days before the policies were received in return the store and stock were destroyed by fire. The underwriters sent an expert to investigate the cause of fire and the loss, and after such investigation offered plaintiffs $6,000 and allow them to retain the stock, both of which offers were refused, plaintiffs claiming the stock to be worth $10,000 and [illegible] the insurance, $15,000. Suit was brought and on the first trial a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant. Subsequently Judge Cardozo granted a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered testimony in favor of plaintiffs. The case is now tried for the second time, the defense being that a proper effort had not been made on the part of plaintiffs to rescue the goods from the fire. A number of officers of high rank in the late Confederate Army were examined as witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs. The case is still on trial.

SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Aaron S. Wilson vs. Adolph L. King.—Plaintiff sues the defendant in this case to recover $20,000 damages for alleged malicious arrest and prosecution. It appeared that in 1873 the plaintiff was arrested, charged by defendant with the larceny of two bales of cotton valued at $150. The plaintiff was held to bail by a Magistrate, but subsequently the Grand Jury threw out the case and refused to find an indictment. The defense claimed that plaintiff only made known the grounds of his suspicion to the Captain of the Second Precinct, and that the latter caused the arrest; also, that the prosecution was not malicious, and that probable cause existed therefor. The plaintiff being in, Judge Curtis granted a motion to dismiss the complaint, holding that there was probable cause for the arrest.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered the following decisions:

No. 401.—*Woodson et al. vs. Murdock et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was a proceeding on the part of the proper officers of the State to enforce an alleged lien on the property of the Pacific Railroad Company, arising from certain advances made by the State to aid in the completion of the road. The company contested the right of the State to do this, alleging that the lien had been discharged by a compliance with an act of the State Legislature adopted in 1868, which had effected a settlement of all accounts between the State and the corporation, the latter having paid into the State Treasury an amount required by the act to be received in full discharge of all indebtedness. The State objected that the new Constitution prohibited the Legislature from discharging any lien against any railroad company indebted to the State. The decree below was in favor of the company, awarding an injunction to restrain further proceedings, and it is here affirmed, the court holding that the constitutional provision was intended to prohibit the discharge of any lien held by the State to secure an existing debt, and that it was no obstacle in the way of a compromise or commutation of a debt by the State, which was what had been effected by the legislation. In this instance there was no surrender, therefore the law was not unconstitutional. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court. Mr. Justice Miller read a dissenting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Davis concurred, holding that the thing prohibited by the Constitution was the discharge or remission in any shape of the specific lien which the State had on the railroads for the repayment of the State bonds which had been advanced to the companies.

No. 8.—*Ferris et al. vs. Higley et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Utah.—In this case action was brought in the Probate Court of the Territory on a promissory note, and judgment was recovered. The Supreme Court of the Territory reversed the judgment, holding that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction of such a suit. That judgment is here affirmed, the court holding that the act of the Territorial Legislature conferring on the Probate Court jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, both in chancery and common law, is inconsistent with the organic act, which limited and defined the powers of such courts, and therefore void. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 14.—*Hardy et al. vs. Harbin et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for California.—This was a contest for a title to land granted under a Mexican grant, the complainants claiming to be children of one Hardy, who died under an assumed name some years ago in California, the owner of the tract. The case went against them below, on the ground that the defendants were innocent bona fide purchasers for value without notice. This court affirms that decree, but without considering the point on which the case turned below, having first determined that the appellants are not the children of the party who died seized of the land. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 50.—*State of Maryland vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—The points in this case have been several times stated. The State claimed a balance of interest to be due from the company equal to the difference between gold and legal tenders at the dates on which certain payments were made. The contract for the payment in gold, and it was so decided below. This view is affirmed here, the court saying that there is no just ground for the implication that the company assumed to pay its dues to the State in gold, or in any other than the current money of the realm, and the fact that the company did pay the State interest in sterling funds in London down to 1865 was voluntary on the part of the company. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 42.—*The United States vs. Boeckler.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Maryland.—This was an action on a distiller's bond, [illegible] the principal, on the corner of Hudson street and East avenue, in the town of Canton, Baltimore County. It was proved on the trial that the distillery was located on the corner of Hudson and Third streets, in the same town, and the court below instructed the jury that if the principal carried on his business as a distiller at the corner of Hudson street and East avenue, they would find for the defendant and his sureties, and the result was a verdict for the defendants. The judgment entered on that verdict is here affirmed, the court holding that [illegible] injury by a change in the contract; he has a right to stand upon the very terms of his contract, and if [illegible] any variation of it, and a variation is made, it will fail. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, in which Mr. Justice Bradley dissented, holding that the surety had a [illegible] to cover every burden upon the Government, and is equally liable.

No. 29.—*Avery vs. Hackley et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Michigan.—This was an action to recover the value of a large quantity of saw-logs alleged to have been fraudulently sold by a bankrupt. The judgment below was in favor of the assignee, [illegible] contract, in pursuance of which the defendants were protected in their purchase. The assignee fails to show by sufficient proof that the defendants intended to abandon this contract. [illegible] Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. (2 per cent.) and an extra dividend of One per Cent. (1 per cent.), in all Five per Cent. (5 per cent.), will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Books in English, French, and German.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. D. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 UNION PLACE, Nov. 12, 1874.
JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Esq., was this day elected Treasurer of this institution.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

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FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85 541 1104 1333 2017
96 545 1122 1460 2079
168 563 1129 1420 2080
191 571 1148 1562 2182
234 574 1150 1565 2184
256 594 1158 1611 2238
282 643 1203 1633 2398
298 694 1251 1758
324 837 1258 1776
336 960 1327 1963

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, E. ATKINS, } Trustees.
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that may be accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville Branch and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bondholders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessment levied.
G. H. TAINTOR,
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
C. P. WILLIAMS,
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be paid at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this company will be held at the office of C. W. Huntington, Esq., No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston, at 12 o'clock, on the 21st day of November current. The whole property of the Company is to be sold at auction under a decree for foreclosure on the 10th day of December next. Any bondholder who does not specially authorize action for the protection of his interest may lose the whole of it.
EDWARD L. ADAMS, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) LAND COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the San Diego Land Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 A. M., at the office of O. H. Pierson, No. 5 Pine st., New-York. [illegible] the valuable lands will be taken, and to confer [illegible] concerning those valuable lands on the San Diego Bay, the terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad and California Southern Railroad. All parties interested are requested to attend, either by person or letter.
O. H. PIERSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, No. 6 and 8 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to meet the Committee of Bondholders at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—AN EX-MEMBER OF Stock Exchange, in good credit, desires to associate himself with some good house. The advertiser is thoroughly posted in all branches of the business. Satisfactory references given. Address J. V. B., Box No. 145 Times Office.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought and sold by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS are requested to send their names and the amount of their bonds at once, by mail, to HALL & BLANDY, No. 4 Warren st., New-York.

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BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

1874.
INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$731,662 65	
On Fire Risks	213,675 52	
		$945,338 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1873		556,280 29
Total		$1,501,618 46
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$737,080 97	
On Fire Risks	217,967 60	
		$955,048 57
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		96,821 53
Total		$1,051,870 10
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$498,893 80	
Fire Losses	63,472 71	
Return Premiums	52,064 95	
Reinsurances	35,707 17	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	55,061 83	
Taxes—State and Municipal Taxes	14,107 51	
Expenses	26,961 51	
		$746,069 54
Balance		$305,800 56

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY NOV. 1, 1874.

$150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	$176,812 50
184,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	202,915 00
325,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from tax)	339,236 00
250,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans	255,000 00
75,000	City of Pittsburg Seven Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
50,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans	50,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,843 75
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
44,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	23,870 00
19,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 380 shares stock	20,805 00
6,050	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock	6,050 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, 80 shares stock	2,560 00
40,000	American Steam-ship Company Six Per Cent. Bonds	30,000 00
256,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	256,950 00
$1,480,000	par. Market value	$1,514,656 25
	Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg	120,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	208,144 19
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums due on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	51,014 19
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $3,863, estimated value	8,049 73
	Cash, in banks, $128,605 41; in drawer, $483 62	129,089 03
	Total	$2,060,953 39

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

No certificate of profits is issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,	JAMES C. HAND,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	HUGH CRAIG,
HENRY P. SLOAN,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,
JOHN H. CATHERWOOD,	GEORGE W. BERNADOU,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,	WILLIAM C. HOUSTON,
ANDREW WHEELER,	H. FRANK ROBINSON,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,	JACOB P. JONES,
WILLIAM G. BOULTON,	SPENCER McILVAINE,
EDWARD DARLINGTON,	JAMES B. McFARLAND,
H. JONES BROOKE,	JOHN B. MICHENER,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
JACOB RIEGEL,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg,
THOS. P. STOTESBURY,	WM. S. BISSELL, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for repairs and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 109th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 56th st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties [illegible] proposals will not be considered unless [illegible]

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for the supplying of the books for the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, [illegible] offering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles are hereby notified that the preference will be given [illegible] principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-east corner 19th st. and Pennsylvania av.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1874.

Sealed proposals for dredging in the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, Va., will be received until 12 M. MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

CARPENTER AND MASON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 23, 1874, for the carpenter and mason work for an elevator at Bellevue Hospital. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, M., [illegible] 1874, for sewers, paving, &c. [illegible] For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FURS!

RICH! STYLISH! CHEAP!

ELEGANT FURS IN SEALSKIN, CHINCHILLA, SILVER FOX, HUDSON BAY SABLE MINK, BLACK MARTEN, and other Sets, very much reduced in price, and offered exceedingly low. IMITATIONS of the REAL FURS, in all the finest qualities, very cheap. Fur Trimmings in every Variety.

WINTER, 1874-5.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

PERFECT IN FIT. ELEGANT IN STYLE. LOWEST IN PRICE.

Ladies' and Children's WINTER BOOTS and SHOES. Our handsome Single and Double Cork Soles, for street wear, are the most seasonable Shoes in the market. Gents' embroidered Slippers from $5. Our MONITOR ARCTICS, made especially for this house, are the lightest and best overshoes of the kind to be found in the City.

OUR SPECIAL OPENING OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IS ANNOUNCED TO TAKE PLACE DEC. 1.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS' good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.; Mrs. Hardman.—Select Servants, Protestant, German, French, English, Irish, Scotch, Swede, Colored, Welsh; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very superior servants, whose references will bear the strictest investigation; Protestants and Catholics; City and country.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, COPYING DONE IN A neat plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid; has lived in the best of families and only left on account of the family going to Europe; she can furnish the best of reference. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, child's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City or country; has good references, and can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; highest City reference; City or short distance in country. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., Mrs. Hardman.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or to wait on a delicate lady and make herself generally useful. Apply to former employer, from 10 until 4 o'clock, at No. 68 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer, in a family of five or six, where she can give satisfaction to her patron; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to wait upon a lady; country preferred. Call at No. 80 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant young woman who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very neat and orderly and a good waitress; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A good plain seamstress; neat, willing, and agreeable; comes from Philadelphia; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of a grown child; can give good references. Inquire at No. 1,003 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; City references. Call at No. 452 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; will assist with washing; refers to last employer. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen this day, from 9 to 3, at No. 6 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References investigated at this Agency.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A very superior cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY A NEAT ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook; is very competent in all kinds of nice cookery, and understands French dishes; is willing to live in the country; best reference from last employer. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; understands English, French, and other cookery; bone, lard, meats, games, and soups; can get up all kinds of side dishes, pastry, creams, and jellies thoroughly. Country or City. Best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as competent cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen also; a seamstress who can cut and fit; has best of City reference. Call at No. 24 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a small private family in the country; is first-class at bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; has good City references. Address No. 293 Mott st., corner of Houston, room No. 8.

COOK—PROFESSED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has many years' experience; City verbal references; is willing to do her own work; neat, clean, agreeable with other servants. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 682 6th av., near 40th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. [illegible] 4th av., in the store.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for Winter
on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERal house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral servant, by a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, and economical; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; UNDERstands soups, fish, poultry, game, meats, and all kinds of gravies, and is a good baker; has twelve years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 Carmine st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; competent to do all kinds of good plain cooking; excellent baker; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 366 West 25th st., candy store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who has best recommendations; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook. Address Cook, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer, or will do general house-work; is a good baker; best City testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and neatness. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, other as chamber-maid, and assist in the washing; would do the work of a small family between them; good City references. Address No. 324 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding; excellent pastry cook and baker; best reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECtable women, one as cook the other as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best City references. Call at the store No. 213 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family as good cook; best City reference. Call at No. 264 West 47th st., near Broadway, in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 38th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 532 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; WILL ASSIST with laundry work; first-class City references from last employer. Call at No. 12 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist with coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., Mrs. Hardman's.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands it thoroughly; is an excellent baker; is sober and careful; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and desserts; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, IN a small private family; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 314 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 300 East 49th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK; ALSO WASHER AND IRONer; has very good City references, and ladies to be seen for her. She is to be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objections to coarse washing; best of references. Call at No. 471 6th av., over hair store.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young lady who is competent to teach French and the rudiments of English, and is a good seamstress, as governess in a private family; best references. Address Governess, Station D.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED HELP, male and female, for any capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st. Wages to suit the times.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman would like a place in a small private family; can do plain cooking, &c.; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references investigated at this agency.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW with daughter, (four years old,) as housekeeper; understands her business; small salary, but good home wanted; reference given and required. Call on or address Mrs. L., No. 317 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl with the best recommendation who will work for moderate wages in a good home; is a good plain cook and will wash and iron. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, EXPErienced Swedish girl as general servant, or to cook, wash and iron; has good reference, and not afraid of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work, or is willing to do chamber-work, assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call or address No. 306 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl for general house-work; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, some years' experience; the best City verbal references; can do her work in superior style; will do chamber-work; is strong, clean, and willing; speaks good English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would assist with chamber-work, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; will do chamber-work; very best references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, fine washing and ironing; all kinds of laces and French fluting done up in the best style. Call at No. 1,071 3d av., corner of 63d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; two years' best reference from last place. Call at No. 425 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LAUNdress, and would do chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 145 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS laundress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable, as experienced nurse for infants, young or growing children; competent seamstress; cut, fit, and operate; has the very highest testimonials that a lady can give as nurse and good character; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; many years' experience with young children; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 120 West 30th st., near 6th av., in the confectionery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE, willing woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; is neat and tidy; can cut and fit; has good references; can go for nurse alone; fully experienced. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; speaks a little English; is obliging and very neat in appearance; has good City references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL AS NURSE for growing children, and assist with chamber-work; or as chamber-maid and waiting in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to the country; has two years of first-class references. Call at No. 136 East 28th st., near Lexington av., second floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress, or would do chamber-work; City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No 382 West 29th st., corner 8th av., furniture store.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE; CAN raise a child on the bottle, or will go South with an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress, or nurse and assistant chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 119 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH NURSE, COMpetent to take the management of an infant from its birth, or to wait on an invalid lady; best of City references. Apply at No. 339 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 167 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED sick nurse; recommendations from best families and medical gentlemen; would take charge of an invalid or infant. Call at No. 68 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE or seamstress. Address No. 224 East 35th st. Inquire in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to take charge of children; has the best City reference. Apply to No. 236 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, or to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 359 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class seamstress and has excellent City reference; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A HOME WANTED BY A WIDOW; is a neat seamstress; would take care of grown children; wages no object. Address No. 554 West 41st st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and trimmer, to go out by the day or week; terms reasonable. Address Cutter, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, German, French, male and female, servants only; all Protestants. MAURICE LINGUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner, or would take chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy; willing and obliging; very best testimonial for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' references; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver, and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; unexceptional City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR will go as chamber-maid; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call at her present employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

WAITRESS OR TO DO CHAMBER-WORK, or fine washing; is capable of filling both situations; two years' City references as to capability, from her last place. Call at 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 200 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; Scotch; can take man's place; best City reference. Call or address No. 253 West 37th st.

WANTED—TO WASH, IRON, OR TO DO CLEANing, by the day; first-class reference. Apply at No. 5 Mulberry st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A FIRST-class laundress, wishes to go out by the day in some respectable families; has excellent reference. Call at No. 324 East 33d st., in the store.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing solicited; first-class work at moderate prices. Call at No. 323 West 42d st., top floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECommend a coachman, about leaving his employment on account of his giving up keeping a carriage. The man is thorough and experienced in his work, and in every respect a desirable man; has been in present service three years, and in next preceding for five years. Address L., P. O. Box No. 1,836, New-York.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, age thirty-two years; man is a good driver and groom; also can build fires and do general work about a place; wife can do house-work, milk, make butter, bread, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, unmarried, as coachman and to take care of garden, lawn, or green-house; is a good groom and can milk; can give the best of reference; is acquainted with the City. Address J. W., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is a good driver; country preferred. Address V. L., No. 612 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address T. H., No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; City or country; can show the very best reference from last place. Call on or address James, No. 415 East 17th st.

MAN SERVANT OR BUTLER IN A GENTLEman's family; has lived five years in last place; willing to make himself useful; is strictly sober. Address Pierce, box No. 225, *Times* office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS MALE NURSE and attendant upon invalid gentleman; is recommended by the first physicians for gentleness and attention to invalids; is out of a place on account of the recent death of his late employer; is permitted to call at No. 17 East 22d st.

USEFUL AND HANDY MAN.—BY A RESPECtable person, age twenty-seven years, who can repair furniture, varnish, paint, repair locks, fit keys, handy as carpenter, &c.; has been handy-man in hotel for three years; excellent recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG man, single, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; is neat and nice appearing; speaks French, English, and German; has unexceptionable City references.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address Waiter, No. 328 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant young man lately landed; has served as waiter four years in one family; is willing, neat, and obliging; waits on table well; wages no object. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family; has City references; is tidy, willing, useful, and an accomplished waiter; wages not so much an object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 343 West 24th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DE PREmière classe desire se placer dans une famille privée; les meilleures références seront données. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED,
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A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOOR, five rooms, private bath, ample closet room, &c., with first-class table board, private table, and stable accommodations for carriages and horses on premises if desired; fine location; Gramercy Park, south side. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway, near 4th st.—Handsomely furnished front room and hall bedroom, communicating, on third floor, with board; location central and unexceptionable; terms reasonable; references.

BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent their second or third floor, consisting of three rooms and private bath, to adults, with or without board, on reasonable terms to desirable parties; reference required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A party of two or three persons can have elegant rooms and board with a small private family. For location and particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, will let two large, handsome rooms on second floor, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms very reasonable; satisfactory references. No. 244 West 25th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 319, WEST. SECond floor.—Two large rooms and hall room connecting for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; modern improvements; terms very moderate; references.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

MRS. CAMP,
NO. 141 WEST 14TH ST.,
Has to offer for the Winter, two of her most desirable suites, with board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 242 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 34th st.—Pleasant large and hall rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD WITH ENTIRE SECOND floor in high-stoop house, well furnished with every convenience, and good table. Apply at No. 264 West 23d st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON Parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first-class; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Very choice rooms for first-class parties, en suite or single; private table or table d'hôte. JOHN P. MONTELL.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEment house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for a physician; or would let to a gentleman, without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts. One small suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table.

ONE FAMILY OR FOUR SINGLE MEN can be accommodated with fine rooms and board at No. 208 West 14th st.; references exchanged; convenient to five lines of cars.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY A GENTLEman, with evening fire, near 6th av., between 10th and 40th sts. Address, stating terms, A. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Three handsomely furnished connecting rooms to let, also hall rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURNISHed, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen; singly or en suite; house in excellent condition; family private; references.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. Bergman, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

EAST 28TH ST., NO. 10, NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—An elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY would let a large furnished room with board; fire and gas, &c., for $25 per week for two.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board. No. 328 West 20th st., private family.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor to let, with private table if desired; plenty closets. References.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, SUITABLE for a family or a party of gentlemen, at No. 210 West 43d st., a few doors from Broadway. References.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, desirable rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on the first and upper floors for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS.
No. 33 East 23d st., has desirable suites of rooms to rent, with board, for the Winter.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV.,
Near 35th st. Large handsome room to rent, with board. House and location first class. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—A FURNISHED FLOOR OF six large rooms, either entire or as single rooms; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.—SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, and two second-story front rooms, to let, with or without private table.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE ON SECOND AND third floors, with or without private table; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations, with the comforts of a refined home; liberal table. References.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with good board.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Philip Rein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

PIGEONS, PIGEONS.—TWO TO THREE HUNdred pair for sale at 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT FAMILY) are required at a gentleman's country seat. The man as waiter and useful in-door servant; wife to act either as laundress with the addition of chamber-work, or in the capacity of cook, as may best suit her qualifications; both must be Protestant, and come with first-class testimonials for efficiency and good conduct. Address, with suitable particulars, Country Seat, Box No. 2,805 Post Office.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 300 sailors to assist, wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 333 West st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st., between 10 and 12 on Tuesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid; must have good references. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st., between 10 and 12 on Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACCABE'S LAST WEEK AT STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Sixth week of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF MACCABE'S
present attractive programme of original
MIRTH PERSONATION AND SONGS,
including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER,
in which Mr. Maccabe will impersonate seven individuals without leaving the sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. and 25c. extra. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 10.30.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-third time, with all the new effects.
TO-MORROW, Nov. 18, MASKS AND FACES, tenth and positively last time for the present.
THURSDAY, Nov. 19, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-fourth time and by special request.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20, first production this season of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Sterling Coyne's most humorous comedy, with Mr. JAMES LEWIS in his famous comic creation of MAJOR DE BOOTS. Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss FANNIE DAVENPORT, Miss SARA JEWETT, and Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Nov. 21, thirty-fifth and last performance of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

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BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
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A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING,
the delightful domestic drama,
JANE EYRE.
"Better than 'Led Astray.'"—*New-York Times.*
NEW SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by
Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, first
JANE EYRE MATINEE.

PARK THEATRE.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
MILLIONS!
TENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT, TUESDAY, 17th.
SIXTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE.
STANDARD ATTRACTION.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE 26TH.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
First appearance of the great comic artist
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
The best of serio-comiques, Miss EMMA DAY.
Reappearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Gus Williams, Miss Nully Pieris, Rickey and Barney, and eighty-two others in a new bill.
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
TO-DAY; Or, A TRIP AROUND NEW-YORK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE
TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 2:30 P. M.
THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
By general request,
VERDI'S GRAND REQUIEM MASS,
as produced at St. Ann's and St. Stephen's Churches.
POPULAR PRICES.
Entrance 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE TURKISH HAREM.
FEMALE MINSTRELS. CAN-CAN.
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN SCOTLAND.—Rev. Charles T. Collins, who has recently returned from Scotland, will give an account of the great Work of Grace in that country, under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, next THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 40th st., east of Lexington avenue. Addresses may be expected from other ministers. The public are invited.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HOLSTEIN OR NORTH HOLLAND CATTLE.—An importation of 17 animals for sale. May be seen until WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at the stable of the importer. JOHN H. COMER,
No. 323 West 21st st., New-York.
After that time at Mr. Comer's Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.—The Eureka Horse Blanket Company, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are selling their immense stock of horse clothing and robes at retail at wholesale discounts. Call and examine and save the retail profit.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE FURNISHED for eight or ten horses for the Winter. Apply to JOHN J. CARLE, No. 153 Water st., or GEO. P. TITUS, Old Westbury, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH LANDAU IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, and nurse wish for two good sized connecting rooms and board in a strictly private family, between 14th and 42d sts., 3d and 6th avs.; a quiet and comfortable home is sought; satisfactory references. Communications can be addressed to CARTER, No. 62 Duane st.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO WILL give unexceptionable references, a comfortable room, containing grate, gas, and water-set, of Southern exposure, and board, near Madison square; private family preferred. Address, giving particulars, BLACKSTONE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS, BEtween 8th and 25th sts., 4th and 8th avs., price not to exceed $25; best of references as to character and pay. Answer, with references and full particulars as to location of rooms, appointments of house, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are few boarders, for gentleman and wife, nurse, and infant in arms, between 6th and Park avs. and 31st and 45th sts. Address F., Post Office Box No. 5,489, giving location of house and rooms and price, which must be low.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and wife; location between 5th and Madison avs., and 23d and 42d sts.; references given and required. Address, with particulars, D., Box No. 182 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse, on east side, above 50th st.; private family preferred, with dinner at noon; children aged five and two. Address, with full particulars, FLOUR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 760 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND SEASON—THIRTIETH WEEK!
THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY!
THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY!

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GRAND
MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM!
MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM!
LAST WEEK Of the Congress of Nations!
LAST WEEK Of the Great English Stag Hunt!
The above prominent features of the Great Hippodrome entertainment must positively be withdrawn at the close of the present week to make room for the dazzling Oriental spectacle entitled, FETE AT PEKIN; OR, HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS. It is the work of five months' preparation, and its production alone involves an expenditure of $100,000! For originality, magnitude and gorgeous surroundings, the FETE AT PEKIN will surpass all efforts heretofore attempted in the way of grand pageantry display.
AN IMMENSE
PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
NEW RACES
BY THE YOUNG LADY RIDERS!
ALL THE GREAT ACTS AT BOTH
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS!
SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD ANIMALS
ON EXHIBITION
FROM 1 TO 5, AND FROM 6:30 TO 10 P. M.
THE LARGEST
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD!
The various traveling menageries combined into one grand
CONGRESS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM!
Entertainment in Grand Amphitheatre at 2:30 and 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mr. George Vandenhoff,
New-York's favorite reader,
Will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Selections from
Shakespeare,
The Poets,
and Dickens.
To prevent the crowds at the door, tickets and reserve seats may be obtained at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.

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A new and original story by
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METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
MISS JENNIE WADE, Serio-Comic Vocalist.
TOMMY WINNUTT, Dutch Comique.
LOTTIE WINNETT, Champion Jig-Dancer.
JEMMIE EMMERSON, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
DOLLY EMMERSON, Song and Dance Artist.
SERGT. BURKE, Lightning Zouave Drill.
Master STEVIE SARSFIELD, Champion Clog Dancer.
DEVERE BROTHERS, in theri Illuminated Clog.
ALA, The Celebrated Gymnast, ALA,
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
NINETEENTH WEEK of Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S PARISIAN CAN CAN, or CHAHUT DANCERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
and THURSDAY, Dec. 3.
S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Course tickets, with seats, $2 50. For sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers
BRILLIANT AND INCREASING SUCCESS
OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her talented
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) AND EVERY EVENING THE WEEK, also at the SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
will be presented
THE OPERA BOUFFE OF THE PERIOD,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Lecocq's delightful music.
All the timely hits.
New scenery and costumes.
Spectacular appointments.
Powerful cast.
Grand chorus and orchestra.
Miss SOLDENE in her original rôle of Mlle. LANGE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

GRAND ORGAN OPENING OF THE SPLENDID new instrument built by Mr. H. E. Roosevelt, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock. Performers, Messrs. GEO. W. MORGAN, GEO. W. WARREN and SAMUEL P. WARREN.
Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the music stores and at the church.

VERDI'S MASS.
STEINWAY HALL—MATINEE.
TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 2:30 P. M.
Third time in America,
By general request,
VERDI'S GRAND REQUIEM MASS,
As produced at St. Ann's and St. Stephen's Church, under the direction of Mr. L. DACHAUER.
Popular prices.
Entrance, 50c.; Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE....Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, Nov. 16, and every night this week.
WILD CAT NED, DONALD McKAY and the WARM SPRING INDIANS, Mr. G. WALDRON.
Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
ALICE PLACIDE....DASHING CHARLIE
Evening at 8, LITTLE RIFLE. | Afternoon at 2, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

J. N. PATTISON. DE GARMO HALL.
SECOND LECTURE.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 8 P. M.,
Life and characteristics of
BEETHOVEN,
with piano-forte recitals. Tickets, $1, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING in her new drama of
THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST,
Preceded by the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.
Reception Dansante every Friday evening.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TAPPEN & HAGGART, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against, or indebted to said firm, are requested to present the same to either of the undersigned, who are authorized to use the firm name in settling the same.
GEO. TAPPEN, Jr.,
JAMES HAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MLLE. ALBANI
Strakosch Italian Opera. Last week but two.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18,
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI
in a new rôle. First time this season of Flotow's opera
MARTHA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI....Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY....Nancy
Signor BENFRATELLI....Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE....Plunkett
Signor SCOLARA....Tristan
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO
FRIDAY, Nov. 20—Last appearance of
MLLE. ALBANI
in
MIGNON,
given with a magnificent cast, including Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss CARY, Signori DE BASSINI, FIORINI, and SCOLARA. Director, Signor MUZIO.
N. B.—NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Grand Extra Night.
The
MESSA DA REQUIEM.

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Strakosch Italian Opera. 22d Subscription Night.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Nov. 17.
First complete production in America of the renowned
MESSA DA REQUIEM,
composed by MAESTRO G. VERDI in memory of the late Count ALESSANDRO MANZONI, the performance of which in Italy and Paris caused a more profound sensation than had been experienced in musical circles for years.
Having obtained from Signor VERDI himself the complete score of this grand work for production in New-York, Mr. Strakosch deems it peculiarly fortunate that he also has the valuable co-operation of the eminent maestro, Signor E. MUZIO, in placing it before the public.
The Requiem will be given entire, from the original score, comprising the following numbers:
REQUIEM AND KYRIE.
DIES IRÆ. AGNUS DEI.
DOMINE JESU. LUX ÆTERNA.
SANCTUS. LIBERA ME.
The Mass will be interpreted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA of EIGHTY, a GRAND CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOICES, and the OPERATIC QUARTETTE:
Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY,
Signor CARPI, Signor FIORINI.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—MARTHA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI....as....LADY HENRIETTA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20—Mlle. ALBANI in MIGNON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, NO MATINEE.
GRAND EXTRA EVENING PERFORMANCE. The
MESSA DA REQUIEM.
SUNDAY, Nov. 22—GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mlle. HEILBRON....in....IL TROVATORE.
For the Mass, reserved seats in balcony and second row of boxes can now be secured at $3 each. Admission $2; gallery, $1. Tickets for sale at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON.
Attention is asked to the brevity of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
the present being the
LAST WEEK
but one, affording opportunities for witnessing his charming impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The BOX OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets for Miss KATE FIELDS' second appearance, (Saturday evening next,) can also be purchased.
Mr. JEFFERSON appears every night, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the great comedian Mr. J. S. CLARKE, recently returned from a singularly successful protracted London stay, in TWO of his famous pieces.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN S. CLARKE.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
After an absence of nearly five years, will commence an engagement of twelve nights on
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
And perform the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
and
TOODLES,
Acted by him in New-York alone, it is estimated,
300 TIMES.
"The Haymarket, the St. James', the Strand, and the Adelphi Theatres have been always crowded when his name has been advertised in the bills, and during a career, almost uninterrupted, of seven years on the London stage he has maintained a popularity affording the best test of his genuine merits as a comedian."—*London Era.*

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WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Appearance of
The Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt. Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL, also in the cast.
Box Office open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GLOBE THEATRE,
No. 728 BROADWAY, No. 730
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL and MURTHA....Managers
GRAND SUCCESS of the MONSTER COMBINATION,
Patronized by the Elite of the City.
TEN MORE NEW STARS.
Mr. PETE CANNON,
Mr. WALTER BRAY,
Mlle. ZOE ZRENETTI and M. RAVENI,
THE ONLY KERNELL.
THE BEAUTIFUL WESTON SISTERS.
The Queen of Song and Burlesque,
Miss ADA RICHMOND,
Everybody's favorite,
JENNIE WORRELL.
HARRY RICHMOND, FOLEY and WADE
W. FREDERICKS, THE WALHALLAH BROS.
J. WOODWARD. D. THOMPSON.
First time of the beautiful, romantic, legendary drama, entitled
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
ALL THE STARS IN THE CAST.
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK....LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
3d av. and 63d st. Closes at 10.30 P. M. Saturday, [illegible]
Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "BURCHard Literary Association," will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1874, at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

MUSICAL.

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. CARL SCHURZ
The second lecture of the course of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, will be delivered by
CARL SCHURZ,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.
Subject—"Educational Problem." Admission 75c.; with seat, $1.
Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchel & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL LECture in Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1874. Subject—"PEOPLE WE MEET." Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the doors.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—JAMES C. BAYLES, Esq., will deliver a lecture on "The Modern Handmaiden," in the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

THEIR REFUSAL TO WORK FOR REDUCED WAGES.

CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTY—NEW HANDS EMPLOYED BY THE STEVEDORES—[illegible] ALONG THE RIVER FRONT YESTERDAY.

The 'longshoremen struck yesterday, or, it might be more proper to say, they did not go to work at the reduced rate of wages—thirty cents an hour for day and forty-five for night work. This has been expected for more than a week, and the stevedores have been making preparations for it, so that they were in a measure ready to meet any exigency that should arise. Strange hands were found to supply the places of the strikers at the different docks yesterday, and the vessels were discharged and laden without opposition. It would perhaps be well to mention the causes that led to this state of things along the river front. For some time back the ocean steam-ship companies' stevedores have been paying their laborers or 'longshoremen forty cents an hour for day and from sixty to seventy cents for night work. The stevedores themselves have been striving to take contracts for attending to the vessels at the lowest possible figures to accommodate the companies, who have been constantly complaining of the hard times and their inability to realize fair profits out of the vessels, owing to the reduced rate of freights and passage fares. Wherefore, with the high labor tariff referred to, the agents and stevedores both concluded that the business could not be successfully carried on during the Winter. The companies felt that they must cut down the stevedores' contracts, which would necessitate a corresponding reduction of laborers' wages. It was resolved that as the difficulty to be experienced in this project would be most seriously felt in dealing with the laborers, the work of economizing should be begun through them. And the stevedores, already working at the lowest contracts, were compelled, in view of the proposed reduction, to cut down the 'longshoremen's wages as above intimated. All the steam-ship companies—the Cunard Line, Inman Line, White Star Line, Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, Anchor Line, State Line, Atlas Line, Bristol Line, Charleston Line, General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, Havana Line, Mexican Line, National Line, North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company, Murray, Ferris & Co., W. K. Garrison, R. Snowden, and Funch, Edye & Co.—pledged themselves to adhere to the new tariff and instructed the stevedores that the same must be adopted. There was no help for this course, the agents say, because the laborers were receiving higher wages for their work than the same class had ever received before, and the companies were making no money and could not stand the drain upon their exchequers. Just as soon as the reduced rate becomes the accepted tariff twenty-five per cent. will be stricken off the stevedores' contracts, and they will have to work for three-quarters of what they are getting now. Thus, it is stated, the companies design no hardship or oppression to the laboring man and 'longshoreman. They had to reduce their rates to suit their employers—the public—consequently they must retrench to save themselves. Some of the most prominent steam-ship agents yesterday spoke regretfully of this necessity and heartily expressed the wish that it never had existed. But under the circumstances it had arisen, and the acceptance of the new tariff by 'longshoremen was inevitable.

The latter are of a different opinion, and believing that they not only have right, but power on their side, have struck. All day yesterday they loitered in hundreds, along the west side especially, smoking their pipes and conversing in groups at the crossings opposite the piers on which they have been in the habit of working. They were undemonstrative, and contented themselves in watching the new hands by whom they had been replaced, working away awkwardly, as green hands must work until they are broken in. Fearing that a disturbance might occur at some one of these places, the Police authorities put extra patrolmen on duty there. But there was no need of any such precautions during the day, so far as could be seen. The demeanor of the strikers was quiet, and, unless one had been told that the knots of men here and there on West street were strikers, he would not have had the slightest suspicion that they were. However, reserves of Police were kept at the station-houses, and the police-boat Seneca cruised alongshore all day and evening. Toward 6 o'clock more patrolmen appeared on West street, and the loiterers became more numerous. Still there was no disturbance up to this time. It has been stated by the 'longshoremen that they have no intention of driving out the new-comers. The old hands, or union men, feel confident that the steam-ship companies will be compelled to reinstate them, and get rid of the green men, who are and for a long time will be of little use in stowing and handling freight rapidly. The strikers believe that when the steam-ship men find that they are being subjected to loss of money and time through the ignorance of the new hands, a change will be immediately wrought in favor of the 'longshoremen, and all talk of reduced tariff, &c., will cease for the present at any rate. Several of the lines have no steamers in port, and therefore do not suffer any inconvenience from the action of the men, but the latter wait calmly for the vessels' arrival, hoping that their discharge and reloading will occasion greater delay from the inexperience of the "jumpers" than the agents will be willing to endure. Yesterday there were no vessels at the Inman line pier, No. 45; the Williams and Guion, pier 46; and the French line, pier 50, North River. At pier 44 the National Line steam-ship Italy was receiving cargo, which was stowed by fifty non-society men engaged by the Walsh Brothers, stevedores. At the White Star dock, pier 52, the Baltic and Gaelic were being discharged by non-society men under the same stevedores, and at pier 13 the Cuban steamers were always in the hands of non-society men, who were peacefully attending to their business.

On the east side there was less sign of the strike than elsewhere. Many of the 'longshoremen, it is said, were continued by their former employers at the old rate of wages; but this could not be satisfactorily proved. It is true, though, that fewer idlers were lounging about the corners of South than West street. The Great Western Line of steamers' men had struck, and hung around the neighborhood of the company's pier—No. 18 East River—all day. In all other places there was little or no evidence of the strike.

After 6 o'clock on the White Star dock a new gang of laborers was marched to work as night hands, and although there were not two policemen near the place, not a finger was raised nor a word uttered against them by the few 'longshoremen in the vicinity. Still it is thought some trouble may be had should the old hands find that the new ones are likely to answer the stevedores' purposes as well as they did. And not a little dissatisfaction was manifested by those of the strikers who heard that an Italian labor agent had offered to supply the stevedores with men willing to work for twenty-five cents an hour. It would, however, be highly improper to treat the matter problematically, as the opinions of outsiders unguardedly expressed may do a great deal of mischief. As the thing now stands, the 'longshoremen simply refuse to work for lower wages than they have been getting, and the employers feel unable to pay them. Some solution of the difficulty is earnestly desired by both, and will, no doubt, be effected without disturbance.

ITALIANS ASSAULTED BY THE MEN ON STRIKE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, while a gang of fifty Italians were proceeding through Canal street to Pier No. 42 North River, to obtain work in place of 'longshoremen now on strike, they were set upon by the strikers, stoned, and driven away. The reserve force of the Twenty-eighth Precinct were turned out and escorted the Italians in safety to the pier.

Charles Shaw, of No. 308 East Twenty-sixth street, had employed a number of non-society 'longshoremen to work at Pier No. 42 North River yesterday. While escorting his men home he was assaulted at the corner of Spring and Greenwich streets by a number of strikers, and was hit on the head with a stone, injuring him severely. He was attended by Police Surgeon Walker, and was taken home by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police.

ANOTHER INSURANCE AGENT GONE.

Some time ago Secretary of State Kelsey having discovered that the securities held by the Oriental Insurance Company of Jersey City were insufficient, directed the company to suspend operations. On Wednesday last Robert Wilson, the Secretary of the company, disappeared from his usual haunts. His prolonged absence led to an investigation of his books, which, in turn, led to the discovery of the fact, as reported, that all the valuable securities of the company, amounting to $13,700, have been taken. It is supposed that Wilson has sold the securities, and with the proceeds left for parts unknown. It is suspected that he has located himself at some point in Canada.

THE NEW-YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The twenty-third anniversary of the "New-York Nautical School for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen," took place last evening at the school, No. 92 Madison street. The annual discourse was delivered by Dr. Williams, who spoke upon the importance of having educated officers in charge of vessels, and upon the necessity of ships being thoroughly furnished with the necessary complement of good instruments and works on navigation. No man, he said, was eligible for the position of commander of a vessel if he was unable to take a [illegible] and measure the distance between the sun, moon, and stars, and thus find the position of his ship. He should also be able to take [illegible] and work it correctly, and [illegible]. In order that commanders and minor officers of ships might be taught navigation as a science, the Doctor referred to the necessity of establishing nautical schools. Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Henry King, Rev. George Howell, Dr. William S. Ludlum, and H. C. De Witt. The Seamen's Protective Association, which was recently organized for the purpose of protecting seamen from the extortions of boarding-house keepers and shipping agents, has been incorporated with the Nautical School, and is now termed the "Protective Department" of that institution.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

RECOMMENDATION THAT CHURCHES SHOULD BE TAXED—THE RICH RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN BURDENS.

The Legislative Committee on the Equalization of Taxes in this State met again last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Batcheller presided, and Messrs. Alvord, Lincoln, Wood, and Blumenthal were in attendance. The session did not elicit any new fact in connection with the questions, and the facts discussed in their character and treatment were precisely those which have so frequently been under consideration by the committee. Mr. Mathews, one of the largest real estate owners in the lower part of the City, advocated the exemption of all personal property from taxation. He considered that real estate was the best investment, and he asserted, in opposition to the opinions of others, that if judiciously purchased it would bring in at any time more than seven per cent. He directed attention to the increase in the valuation of property in Boston in a given period, while the property in New-York had depreciated, and this circumstance he accounted for by the existence of the usury and other laws hostile to State progress. He had invested in real estate which was bringing him in twenty per cent., and he was sure that if personal property was exempt from taxation, he would be worth a million dollars more than he was now. An element necessary to the prosperity of the City was, in his opinion, the system of docks started by Gen. McClellan, and he was decidedly more in favor of their development than the many enterprises which engaged the attention of our Municipal authorities.

Mr. Jenny thought that all property protected by law should contribute toward the expense of that protection. He considered it a great injustice that, as appeared by statistics, this City was assessed one-thirteenth of the assessable property of the whole country.

Mr. Ketchell said that the property of this City could not bear to be taxed, for the insurance companies and religious institutions in this City were exempt.

Gen. Batcheller said that a great many of these complaints was caused by the wealthy tax-payers. They did not care who governed them, they did not go to the polls to vote; they did not nominate proper men for office, and therefore they were themselves responsible for this waste and extravagance. The fault lay not with the people, but with the very people who came forward with complaints.

Mr. Ketchell persisted in his opinion that churches should be taxed, and this drew from the Chairman the expression that economy in this respect meant crime and immorality, and greater expense otherwise.

Mr. Andrews also spoke warmly in opposition to the taxing of churches, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A WINTER OPENING.

Among the architectural ornaments of Broadway is the new iron-front building at No. 913 Broadway, to be henceforth used as a store by Union Adams & Co. It is five stories in height, 97 feet deep, 23 feet wide, and is supplied with elevators and all the modern improvements. The wood-work of the interior is of black walnut, and the walls and ceiling are white, and with abundance of light the effect is altogether neat and cheerful. The show-windows are among the largest, and with their present display of goods among the most attractive on Broadway. The firm, which has been located for more than twenty years on Broadway, near Bleecker street, will transfer their entire business—wholesale and retail—to No. 913 by Jan. 1. There will be a formal opening at the store to-day, and a large and varied assortment of furnishing goods for ladies, gentlemen, and children will be exposed for sale. Among the goods that will probably attract especial attention are a number of silk cashmere robes, ranging in price from $12 to $60, and fancy silk mufflers for ladies and gentlemen valued at $1 50 to $5. There will also be exposed an extensive stock of gloves of the make of Aubert, of kid, dog skin, and castor. Those who are already thinking of articles for Christmas gifts will find many things of an appropriate character at the establishment of Messrs. Union Adams & Co.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning of the Police Board, yesterday announced that the committee, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau, had determined on a wholesale transfer of the foremen and dump inspectors in the employ of the department. These transfers, it is asserted, were rendered necessary to break up a system of petty "rings" which had been formed by the ward foremen and the laborers, sweepers, and cartmen under their command, which, it is believed, has resulted in favoritism and corrupt practices. The following are the transfers of foremen as ordered yesterday.

Edward Hallock, from Eighth Ward to First Ward; Reuben B. Beebe, from Thirteenth Ward to Fourth Ward; Thomas Moore from Ninth Ward to Second Ward; Edward Malloy, from Tenth Ward to Third Ward; Henry Kemble, from Fifteenth Ward to Fifth Ward; Charles W. Brands, from Eighteenth Ward to Sixth Ward; Matthew T. Beirne, from First Ward to Seventh Ward; James Gardiner, from Second Ward to Eighth Ward; John Small, from —— Ward to Ninth Ward; Owen Healy, from Seventeenth Ward to Twenty-second Ward; Thomas Fitzsimmons, from Third Ward to Eleventh Ward; Patrick Mailon, from Fifth Ward to Thirteenth Ward; George W. Delaney, from Eleventh Ward to Fourteenth Ward; Joseph G. Mellville, from Fourth Ward to Fifteenth Ward; Ralph P. Barker, from Twenty-second Ward to Sixteenth Ward; William Jameson, from Nineteenth Ward to Seventeenth Ward; Charles H. Delamater, from Sixteenth Ward to Eighteenth Ward; Adolph Gunderman, from Twentieth Ward to Nineteenth Ward; Mark Haley, from Seventh Ward to Twentieth Ward; Frank W. Magee, from Fourteenth Ward to Twentyfirst Ward; Patrick McDevitt from Twenty-first Ward to Tenth Ward.

The following dump inspectors were also transferred:

James Irving, Jr., from Market to Laight street; Jeremiah Leaman, from Twenty-second street to West Twelfth street; A. W. Young, from Thirty-eighth street to West Twenty-first street; R. R. Campbell, from Forty-sixth street to West Thirty-seventh street; George W. Farnum, from Seventeenth street to East Thirty-eighth street; A. J. Birdsall, from Laight street to Market street; W. W. Bowles, from Twelfth street to Jackson street; Michael Brady, from Thirty-seventh street to Stanton street; Joseph Sweet, from Jackson street to Fifth street; John Mahon, from Stanton street to Seventeenth street; James J. Cummisky, Fifth street to Twenty-second street; Jonathan Gaddis, from Thirty-eighth street to West Forty-seventh street; William McKenna, from Twenty-first street to West Forty-sixth street.

LIBELING A POLICE OFFICER.

Daniel Norton, under the name of Edward L. Martin, wrote a letter in June last to the Brooklyn Superintendent of Police stating that Officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, was the person who snatched and ran off with a diamond ring from Tice's jewelry store in Fulton avenue, and was subsequently implicated in the theft of a diamond cross in Hudson street, New-York. The communication further stated that Quigley, who was dubbed by his comrades "Snatcher Dan," escaped punishment, while some other members of the gang were sent to State Prison. Mr. Tice was brought to the Eighth Precinct Station-house to identify Quigley, and after an investigation it was ascertained that the charges against the officer could not be sustained. Martin was then indicted for criminally libeling the officer, and in the Court of General Sessions pleaded guilty. District Attorney Nolan having stated that Quigley did not wish to see the prisoner punished, Judge Sutherland imposed the nominal punishment of five days in the City Prison.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The eight weeks of probation allowed to the students of the City of New-York before they are finally admitted to the various classes, closed yesterday with a highly satisfactory exhibit. In the senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman classes all the students obtained the necessary percentage in the several studies, and none were put back into lower classes. Of the 426 students in the introductory department only seventeen failed to come up to the required mark, and these were yesterday returned to the public schools whence they came, where they will have to stay until next June before they can enter the college again.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct Police discovered a fire in the cellar of the four-story tenement house No. 1,204 Third avenue, which is occupied by a number of families. The officer rushed into the place and found a piece of matting had been placed on the platform of a step-ladder, close under the ceiling of the cellar, and had been set on fire by some unknown incendiary. The burning matting was removed by the officer and thrown into the street.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

Mr. Choate, the counsel for the heirs at law in the Cruger will case, concluded his summing up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Owing to the absence of one of the counsel on the other side no day was fixed for the hearing of the summing up in behalf of legatees.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A woman named Fanny Rockwell having no home, was found dead in the area way of No. 111 King street, yesterday morning.

Information was received yesterday at the Stock Exchange, that counterfeit bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad were afloat.

Four tons of silver were sent yesterday to the United States Mint from the Assay Office in this City, being the largest quantity ever forwarded.

The keepers of four concert saloons in the Fourth Ward, arrested by Capt. Williams on Sunday night, were held for trial by Justice Kasmire, yesterday, at the Tombs.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday the failure was announced of Erastus S. Brown, grain receiver. No definite information could be gleaned as to the causes of the failure or the extent of the liabilities.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following statement: Balance in the City Treasury, Nov. 7, $3,726,567 23; receipts last week, $1,390,574 24; payments, $1,521,775 41; amount on hand Nov. 14, $3,595,366 06.

Leonard Lillienthal, aged fifteen, of No. 64 Eldridge street, while playing about the elevator in the basement of Nos. 8 and 10 Neilson place yesterday, was caught between the moving platform and the frame of the hoistway and seriously injured.

An interesting game of hand-ball for $200 a side will be played to-day in McQuade's Racket Court, No. 404 Madison street, between Frank Travers and John P. Murphy. On Thanksgiving Day a match for $500 a side will also be played between four of the best players in the country.

While David Harrigan, aged forty-five, of No. 12 Clarkson street, was passing the corner of Varick and Houston streets, early yesterday morning, he was assaulted by a stranger who stabbed him in both cheeks and in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant escaped.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, John Monahan and Patrick Nevins, boatmen on the sloop Alfred, lying at the foot of Seventeenth street, had a fight, during which Monahan bit Nevin's lower lip off, and Nevins bit Monahan on the upper lip. Both men were arrested, and Nevins was sent Bellevue Hospital.

Kolte's Post No. 32, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, gave its eighth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The occasion afforded a pleasant reunion to many veterans of the war who were in attendance. The proceeds of the affair will go to the relief fund of the organization.

At a recent meeting of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, the report of the President showed that in October last seventy-one emigrants of Alsace-Lorraine had been aided by the above-named society, at an expense of $444 27. Resolutions were also adopted thanking the Board of Emigration of the State of New-York for sympathy extended to the society, and for aid recently given to several Alsatians.

William C. Yorke, keeper of a disorderly house at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, arrested on Saturday night and committed in $2,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Tombs on Sunday morning, was surrendered by his bondsman, Henry Barendam, yesterday, at the request of District Attorney Phelps, and was recommitted to the Tombs to await trial in the Court of General Sessions.

A public letter numerously signed by ladies of this City has been addressed to Mr. George Vandenhoff, requesting him to give them the pleasure of hearing, at an early date, his recently-completed series of lectures upon the historical plays of Shakespeare. Mr. Vandenhoff has replied, accepting the invitation. He will begin the series on Monday, Nov. 30, at 11:30 o'clock, at Association Hall, and will continue it on the five successive Mondays and Thursdays at the same place.

An exciting foot-race took place at Mott Haven yesterday afternoon between James Wheeler, of Kingsbridge, and Robert Leask, of this City. They ran a quarter of a mile for $200 and the championship of New-York. The first heat was run in 56 seconds, and was declared dead. The second heat was won by Leask in 55½ seconds. The race was well contested and was witnessed by considerable crowds.

All arrangements were completed yesterday in the billiard-match for $2,000 and the championship of the United States, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaux. Half the amount to be played for was posted with the stake-holder. The contest is to take place the last week in December. They are to play 600 points up, three-ball French caroms. The preliminaries were also arranged for the contest between Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe. They are to play 600 points up, French caroms, for $2,000 on the 11th of December.

The Board of County Canvassers held a brief session yesterday, during which some corrections were made in cases where the Supervisors of Election appeared. No decision was made on the application to count votes for Assistant Aldermen, but the question will probably be decided in the negative. The Board will make an official announcement of the vote of this County on Wednesday, to which time they adjourned.

The preliminaries were arranged yesterday for a hand-ball match for $2,000 and the championship of the United States between Arthur McQuade and William Ryan, of this City, and Hugh Judge and James McGraingar, of Philadelphia. They signed articles and posted $250 to play a series of fifteen games, twenty-one aces each game, for $1,000 a side and the championship of the United States. The first game is to take place in Philadelphia on the 26th inst. The return game is to be played at McQuade's Court, in this City, on the 4th of December.

BROOKLYN.

Next Sunday the new Evergreen Methodist Church, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Cedar street, will be dedicated.

The total expenditures of the East River Bridge Company during the past month were $93,530 53; the receipts were $101,906 27. Going to make the receipts during the month were: The City of New-York balance of tenth installment on capital stock, $23,000, and the City of Brooklyn balance of tenth installment on capital stock, $75,000.

Application was made by Gen. Tracy, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Tappan, yesterday, to admit Mrs. Merrigan, who has recently been tried for the murder of Miss Hamill, and in whose case the jury disagreed, to bail. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Winslow, and the court, after hearing argument, reserved its decision.

Nine of the twenty-three members of the crew of the Neptune, arrested on a charge of being implicated in the assault on Smith, the colored boatswain, while the vessel was in mid-ocean, were discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow. The examination with reference to the connection of the remainder of the prisoners with the crime is still in progress.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn American District Telegraph Company, held last evening at the Company's offices on Montague street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. John B. Norris; Vice President, E. O. Read; Secretary and Treasurer, T. J. Powell; Superintendent, F. P. Sherwood; Executive Committee, S. W. Battershall, R. L. Edwards, and H. L. Botchkiss.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening it was resolved, on motion of Alderman Strong, to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with the Farmers' Protective Association for the purpose of securing a market at the Wallabout. The association has petitioned the General Government for a portion of the Wallabout district upon which to locate a market, and urge as one of the principal reasons that the middlemen now derive a yearly profit of nearly $8,000,000, a large portion of which might be saved to consumers by the erection of a market at the Wallabout.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual convention of the Good Templars of Suffolk County will be held at Greenport on Tuesday of next week. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the delegates will met in Phenix Hall, to elect a County Deputy, and transact other necessary business, and in the evening a public meeting will be held at which it is expected an address will be made by William H. Van Cott, State Superintendent.

The work of sewering the streets of Long Island City has fairly commenced, Central avenue being the first opened for the purpose. A 22-inch vitrified pipe is being laid in this street, to extend from Newtown Creek to Sixth street. The connection on Flushing street is also being laid. The contractors propose to push the work rapidly in various parts of the city.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Grant has returned from a cruise down the Southern coast as far as the Delaware Breakwater in search of stranded or disabled vessels, and was at anchor yesterday off Staten Island, together with ten square-rigged vessels, ten Sandy Hook pilot-boats, and nine fishing-smacks.

The Superintendent of the Shore Railroad Company has complied with the request of the village authorities of Edgewater, and now has laborers engaged in shifting and raising the track of the road on Bay street through Stapleton, so as to make it correspond with the macadamized work now being done under direction of the village authorities.

An organization of citizens on the North Shore, looking to the formation of a reading-room association, has been effected. All persons over fifteen years of age are eligible to membership upon payment of twenty-five cents monthly. The old Post Office building at New-Brighton has been rented for a meeting place, and a committee has been appointed to prepare it for the reception of visitors. Contributions of books, magazines, &c., may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Alsop, of New-Brighton.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were forty-four deaths in Newark last week.

Rev. Dr. French, of Jersey City, is lying dangerously ill of diphtheria.

City Collector Love, of Jersey City, last week collected $93,737 44 taxes.

A. D. Campbell, the Bergen County District Attorney, has resigned his position.

Zirruth, the Harrington burglary witness, was in Newark yesterday working up the case.

In the Hudson County Sessions yesterday Judge Hoffman fined Sebbatian Goehner $300 and costs of court for beating his wife.

John Kelber, employed in Mulford's planing mill, Elizabeth, was caught in a belt of the machinery, yesterday, and hauled to the ceiling. He fortunately escaped without serious injury.

Oliver Wallace and John McCarthy were arrested on Jersey City Heights Sunday night charged with having stolen a horse and wagon from the stables of Daniel Lewis, in Union Hill. McCarthy attempted to escape, but was captured.

James R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke,) who has been on trial in the Essex County Sessions charged with having defrauded a purchaser of property by representing falsely that the property was free of incumbrances, was acquitted yesterday.

Some unknown person fired a pistol-shot into a Pennsylvania Railroad train passing Metuchen yesterday morning. The ball passed through the blouse of Joseph Seerey, fireman of engine No. 922, but did no damage.

Barbara Reidling-Shafer was committed to jail in Elizabeth, Saturday, for refusing to pay a doctor's claim amounting to fifty cents. She was taken before Justice Depue and discharged. Her obstinacy cost her, in court costs and lawyer's fees, about $30.

David Van Buskirk and Henry Lame, of Paterson, were given a carpet that had been on the floor of a room in which a patient had died of small-pox, to burn. They sold it for $1 to one man, and afterward for $10 to another man. They were arrested for swindling.

Thomas Leonard, a canal-boat Captain, charged with having fatally assaulted a fellow Captain named Eli Schoonmaker, on the Morris Canal, in Greenville, two weeks ago, was arrested in Easton yesterday, and will be removed to the Hudson County Jail to answer an indictment for murder. The facts of the affray have already been reported. The boats of the two men, which were moving in opposite directions, met near the scene of the encounter, and each Captain refused to drop his line to allow the other to pass. Leonard seized a stone and struck Schoonmaker in the head with it. The injured man died a few hours after he had been struck, and Leonard fled. No trace of him was got until yesterday.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

THE TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE—THE PRESBYTERY IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning was resumed by the Jersey City Presbytery in the church on Jersey City Heights yesterday afternoon. Edward A. Bailey testified that on July 13, Glendenning was at his house from 7 o'clock in the evening till after dark. He thought, too, that Glendenning was at his house on July 9.

Charles L. Corbin, a law student in Jersey City, whose house is at Stelton, testified: Miss Mary Haskins, who attended Miss Pomeroy in confinement, was in my house on Oct. 8 last. I took tea in the kitchen with her and my servants—two of them—that evening. We talked about the trial of Glendenning, and Miss Haskins made some statements to me which I thought favored Glendenning, and I made a note of them. I remember only so much of what was said as appears upon my memorandum. I gave the memorandum to Glendenning. Miss Haskins said that while Miss Pomeroy lay sick in bed Mrs. Miller went into the room and whispered in her ear. After she had gone out Miss Pomeroy told her nurse that Mrs. Miller had asked her to loan her her last $25. Mary said that Mrs. Miller had already borrowed $95 from her, and not paid it back again, and now she wanted the last of her pay as organist of the church. Mrs. Miller came back and said she could not find it, and Miss Pomeroy told her where it was. Miss Haskins visited Mary on the Tuesday before her death. Mary seemed to be in great distress over an interview between herself and Mr. Miller on the Sunday previous. She said that Mr. Miller had told her that unless she said so and so to the lawyers he would have the Poor-master remove her to the Poor-house. She said she had no money to go to her brother in the West, where she would have a home, and was much disturbed.

Cross-examined by Dr. Imbrie, Corbin testified that he had asked one of his servants, in whose hearing he said the conversation took place, whether he recollected it or not, and the man recollected nothing about it. Dr. Imbrie asked: "Did she say that Miss Pomeroy had told her that Glendenning was the father of her child?" Corbin, who had forgotten to mention that fact on the direct examination, answered, "She did, Sir."

Dr. Willard Parker testified as an expert that the statements, just before death, of a woman who died after childbirth, of pneumonia, were not reliable. The disease so affected the brain as to unfit her to originate any train of thought, and her statement made at such a time would be likely to drop into an automatic repetition of what she had said before.

Mr. Dod stated, after he had read Mr. Parker's testimony, that no more witnesses were present.

The Presbytery then went into the discussion of a number of questions. It was resolved to hold sessions during the summing up with closed doors—the press being excluded. Mr. Moore, at the instance of Mr. Glendenning, offered a resolution permitting the officers of the church to be present, but, upon Dr. Imbrie's suggesting that that would lend color to the suspicion that Glendenning was running the Presbytery, the motion was voted down.

There was a long discussion upon the question of admitting Presbyters who had not attended the meetings of the Presbytery to a vote on the verdict. The question will be disposed of to-day.

The rest of the afternoon was consumed in reading the stenographer's notes of Glendenning's cross-examination, already reported.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Sunday-school Association held its monthly meeting last evening in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mr. E. C. Wilder, the President of the Association, in the chair. After prayer by Mr. Harry Morehouse, of Chicago, Mr. J. W. C. Leveridge, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate officers and managers for the ensuing year, reported the following persons for the offices set opposite their respective names:

President, E. C. Wilder, of the Presbyterian Church; Vice President, A. E. Purdy, of the Methodist Church; Secretary, F. H. Wisewell, of the Presbyterian Church; Treasurer, J. Hamilton, Jr., of the Baptist Church; Librarian, J. Finley Smith, of the Presbyterian Church; Managers, C. B. Knevals, of the Congregational Church; John N. Stearns, of the Episcopal Church; Samuel S. Constant, of the Baptist Church; W. H. Philips, of the Episcopal Church.

The report was accepted and the officers therein named were declared duly elected. The Chairman then introduced Mr. B. F. Jacob of Chicago, who delivered an address on "The Workers and the Work," after which Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., delivered a brief address on "The Results of Work." The meeting then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S DISPLAY OF FANCY FURS.—The ladies will find at Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, all varieties of elegant and fashionable fancy furs marked down to very moderate figures. Now is the season to make your purchases.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—E. Fowkes, Mrs. Wetmore and two children, E. D. Boone, John Murphy, T. C. Naxon, Henrietta Ellis, John A. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Seaman, Anna Lutz, W. C. Hamlin, Alexandra Guillen, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Snow, Rev. W. W. Snow, Herman Adler, F. Cassin, Jr., Miss H. Galpin and niece, J. D. Hutton, H. B. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. John Suffree, C. R. Suffree, E. Vogel, Mrs. Seaman, Miss May Seaman, Miss J. Seaman, George Fleiture, wife, and four children, H. C. Milligan, Blanch Bergin, Mrs. Ann Regan, R. F. Loring, S. Hopkins, Jr., A. C. Hermalsec, William S. Beach, C. A. Pilet, O. L. Bradshaw, W. Lapskin, L. E. Ellis.

In steam-ship Arragon, from Bristol.—James Bailey, wife and family, George Sanders, Francis Black, Mrs. Rebecca Benjamin and three children, Samuel Morton, Miss Emily Fox, Maynard Bayley, Thomas Bates, Henry Stevenson, Joseph Heury Brain.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Rev. J. Fewsmith, Mrs. Fewsmith, Miss Emma Fewsmith, Miss Caroline Fewsmith, F. W. Sykes, Charles By, William Mendel, George Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun sets.......4:40 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:16 | Gov. Island...2:05 | Hell Gate..3:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Nov. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holges, Bremen, E. Unkart & Co.; David Crockett, Anderson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Gus, (Nor.,) Jensen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; M. E. Chapman, Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Niord, (Nor.,) Parsen, Lisbon, Port. Funch, Edye & Co.; Hedwig, (Ger.,) Haifk, Malaga, C. Tobias & Co.; Piemonte, (Ital.,) Cappellino, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Riak, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray & Co.

Schrs. Tannhauser, Gray, St. Augustine, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi, G. H. Brower.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Oct. 31, via Plymouth Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 8, lat. 48 57, lon. 31 [illegible], spoke steam-ship Saxonia, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Boston: 11th, lat. 45 45, lon. 49 20, bark Fanchion, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol Oct. 30, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 13 steerage passengers to W. D. Morgan. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 186 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 14, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 16, passed steam-ship Nevada (Br.) hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 7, and S. W. Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship South-Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern 3 ds., with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Trimountain, Jones, Newcastle, Eng., Sept. 16, with ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Ship Saratoga, (new, 1,440 tons,) Kendell, of and 5 ds. from Boston, in ballast to master. Will load in Sutton & Co.'s line for San Francisco.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Dunning, Cronstadt 70 ds., with empty barrels to J. W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 7th, lat. 52 40 lon. 28 10, John Hanson, a native of Norway, fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Glenbervie, (of Glasgow,) Dawson, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to order. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Bastiaan Pot, (Dutch,) Von Roosendaal, Batavia 117 ds., with sugar, &c., to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 11, and crossed the equator Oct. 8 in lon. 32; had strong, variable winds throughout.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purrinton, Progreso 31 ds., with hemp, &c., to order—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Had a continuation of strong N. winds the entire passage. Left in port, bark Cardenas, Sundberg, from Havana, just arrived.

Bark Mary, (of Halifax,) Baboan, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, (of Boston,) Erskin, Salt Cayes, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had light easterly winds to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds. with strong northerly winds.

Brig Alice Starrett, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Shaw, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 500 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Neil, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Fairfield, Hunter, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 400 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Dauntless, (of Bangor,) Williams, Grand Turk, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to S. Michelena—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Nov. 1, lat. 33 36, lon. 71 28, spoke schr. T. R. Hallock, from Jacksonville, for Guadaloupe.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., (of Philadelphia,) Vanselo, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Race Horse, Miller, San Blas 25 ds., with cocoanuts to Joseph Enoes—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. From Cape Antonio to Cape Henry, had strong N. and N. E. gales, split sails and carried away foregaff; lat. 27 30, lon. 79 30, experienced a hurricane from N. W. to N. E., lasting 12 hours.

Schr. Annie E. Kranz, (of Boston,) Pervere, Baddeck, C. B., 9 ds., with plaster to W. R. Brown—vessel to Master. Had strong W. winds.

Schr. Mattie W. Atwood, (of Boston,) Newcomb, Baddeck, C. B., 10 ds., with 1,000 tons plaster to Gustavus Isaacs—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Rio, (of Machias,) Kellog, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Goldsmith Maid, Warren, Gloucester, for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Nellie, Cobb, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Rising Sun, Jones, St. George, Me., with building stone to James Sharkey.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, Fall River.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Hall, Cromwell.

Schr. William B. Darling, Pendleton, Salem.

Schr. Minquas, Heney, Providence.

Schr. Angier, Bessey, Providence.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Bristol.

Schr. A. G. Pierce, Johnson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Juliette, Forman, Nantucket, with fish to order.

Schr. George Law, Jennings, Greenport.

Schr. Haze, Murphy, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Excelsior, Flynn, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Wave, Martin, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. William Goulding, Foster, Boston, for Virginia.

Anchored off Sands Point, brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Sld. steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Bremerhaven, for Bremen; bark Hestia, for Cette.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Nov. 16.—Arr. barks Dunsend, from Dundee; Gloria, Buenos Ayres Aug. 14.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Arr. ship Leading Wind, from Portland; bark Lubra, from Havana; schrs. F. H. Odione, from Boston; H. Hickman, from New-Haven; R. M. Wright, Boston; J. M. Haskell, New-Bedford; Forest Oak, New-Haven.

Cld., Blackstone, Providence; brig Mary A. Chase, Portland; Wm. Crane, Boston; bark Frednaes, Antwerp; brig L. Staples, Genoa; schrs. Nellie, Mayaguez, P. R.; G. H. Stickney, Charleston; Thomas Fitch, Curacoa.

Below, brig Maggie, from Newfoundland; bark Iona, (Br.,) from Newcastle Oct. 10.

BANGOR, Nov. 14.—Sld. schr. Radient, for Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Annie Bliss, Baltimore; Maggie Cain, Philadelphia; Lizzie Young, do.; Mary A. Drury, Baltimore; Sallie W. Kay, Alexandria.

Cld. steamer Neptune, New-York; barks Marathon, Melbourne and Sidney; Vista, London; schr. Helen A. Locke, Porto Rico.

Below—Brig Helen A. Holmes, Antwerp Sept. 20.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. bark Delta, (Br.,) Liverpool; schr. F. W. Johnston, Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 16.—Arr. bark W. R. Hartwig, Hamburg 51 ds.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Prussian, (Br.,) Quebec. Nov. 16, steamers Carroll, Boston, and Georgia, Portland.

Sld. Nov. 15, United States revenue cutter Gallatin, Boston.

KEY WEST, Nov. 14.—Steam-ship City of Dallas, New-Orleans, to New-York, put in for repairs; heavy weather.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 14.—Arr. schrs. Vonese, Pembroke; Lady Annie, Wareham.

Cld. schr. John Leonard, Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Premier, (Norw.,) Bremen; ship Kentucky, Boston; barks Adolph, (Ger.,) Bremen; Marie, (Span.,) Havana; brig Mariposa, New-York; bark Marie, Havana; schr. Sullivan Swain, New-York; ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Liverpool; barks Maud, Havana, and Palmyra, from ——; brig M. A. Norwood, Boston; schr. S. J. Morrison, Boston.

The steamer Darien, hence for Hamburg, (before reported on fire at South-west Pass,) has been towed up to the city, and the underwriters' boats were still pumping water into her at 10:30 A. M.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Wilmington, Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Reading, Philadelphia, and Mississippi, New-York.

PASS A LA OUTRE, Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde, Havana; Yazoo, Philadelphia.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Henry Nowell, Portland; Wapella, New-York; Hattie Baker, Boston; brig Castalia, Richmond.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Helen Hastings, Cuba; Union, Key West; Roger Dausay, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Fanita, New-York; schrs. W. H. Skinner, Charlestown; F. M. Atkins, S. A. Boice, Lottie K. Friend, David Ames, Lizzie F. Dow, Colen C. Baker, and Allen Green, Boston; Wyoming, Bath; J. H. Berry, New-Bedford; Flavella, Provincetown; Nellie M. Snow and Mollie Porter, Wellfleet; C. A. Coulomb, Portland; Nulette Kenyon, Haddam; Helen Sharp, Portsmouth.

Below, schrs. Archer Reeves, Jonathan, May Louisa, A. Burlingame, Abbie Corson, Eva Belle, W. A. Levering, E. P. Phillips, Lizzie Maul, John Shay, and Hattie Paige, Boston; M. H. Westcott, Lynn; Althea, Somerset; A. W. Parker, Providence; A. H. Edwards, Bristol; S. McMenamy, Salem; Carrie Wilson, Duxbury; steamers Roman, Boston; Hunter, Providence; Panther, Newburyport; Berks, Fall River; barks Agostina, Ivigtut; Arizona, Stettin. Schrs. M. Sawyer, St. John, N. B.; Osseo, do.; brig Edith Hall, Charleston; bark Onkel, Bremen; schrs. M. H. Westcott, Lynn; Mary Riley, Fall River; J. B. Anderson, Providence; Carrie E. Nelson, Duxbury; Archer and Reeves, T. T. Tasker, W. A. Levering, Martha N. Hale, and Emma B. Phillips, Boston.

Below, ship John O. Baker, London; barks Thyra, Ivigtut; Eulalia, Liverpool; schr. Katie D. Turner, Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. bark Chilingham, Oporto.

Below, schrs. F. Nickerson, Bangor; Active, Richmond; Marie Flavilla, Provincetown; Nellie M. Snow, Wellfleet.

All vessels left Lewes yesterday, except bark Ingoff for Baltimore, and schrs. Quoddy and C. P. Gerrish, Windsor, N. S.

Cld. schr. St. Clair Edwards, Charleston; ships Constantia, Bremen; Peter Maxwell, Antwerp; bark Elena, Antwerp.

Sld. steamer Centipede, Boston.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—Arr. schr. Jachin, Rondout; steamers Caspian, Liverpool; Chesapeake and Geo. Cromwell, New-York.

Cld. steamer Eleanor, New York.

The steam-ship Caspian, from Liverpool Nov. 5, arr. here at 4 o'clock this P. M. The Caspian brought 25 cabin and 93 steerage passengers. The Mennonites did not come, but are expected to arrive by the Scandinavian next week.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Foster, Providence; Louisa, Walker, North Carolina.

Cld. steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York; Florence Franklin, Iler, Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Jessie, Pernambuco; Lalia, Barbados; brig Mary C. Mariner, Demerara.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Cld. steamer Guillermo, Liverpool; bark Albert, Havre.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Yazoo, Philadelphia; bark Thorwald, Amsterdam; and bark Leander, Cienfuegos for London, with mahogany and logwood, in distress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Aneroid, Rockport; Hope On, Portland, Me.; E. A. Scribner, Baltimore; bark Delta, Liverpool.

Sld. barks Ala, Liverpool; Fruso, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Kewe, New-York.

Passed out, bark O. M. Hare, St. Johns.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14.—Sld. schr. William G. Bartlett, for Philadelphia.

Arr. 15th schrs. Don Pedro, Fredericktown; Maud and Bessie, and Charlie Bell, St. John, N. B.; Sea Dog, Sand River, N. S.; William Voorhies, Haverstraw; E. H. Clarke, Croton, H. P. Ely, and Blackstone, New-York; Martha P. King, Northport, Helen M. Waite; William G. R. Mowry, Northern Light, Lucy Wentworth, Calais; Mary Brewer, Rockland.

Below schrs. Ligure, Calais; Albert Daley, Pittston, Me.

Sld. schrs. Janet S., (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Helen A. Ames, Georgetown, D. C.; Fashion, Elizabethport; Hound, E. Brown, and Florence, Haverstraw.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 16.—In harbor, schr. W. O. Nettleton, Nantucket, for Boston.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 16.—Arr. bark Arracan, Bremen; steamer Seminole, Boston; ships Goschen, (Ger.,) Bremen; Robena, (Am.,) New-York Nov. 2; brigs Alatuna; Pluton, (Span.,) Havana; bark Rafael Pomal, (Span.,) Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Ship G. H. Aulton, from New-Castle, is outside, bound in.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 16.—Arr. brig Lingu, Boston, and schr. J. L. Cotter.

Cld. George Glendon, Jewett, New-York, and schr. Timothy, Field, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Mary T. Carson, Georgetown, D. C.; Henrietta, Brunswick, Ga.; B. S. Powell, New-York; bark Germania, Hamburg.

Sld. brig Swift, London.

The schr. Henrietta, from Brunswick, Ga., to Portland, put in here in distress. She reports, Hatteras bearing W. N. W. 55 miles, was dismantled, and both main booms, gaffs, topmasts, mainsail, maingaff, topsail, and part of rigging, were carried away.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Cld. ships Constantia, Soltenbarn, Bremen; schrs. Jas. Allderdice, Rockhill, Providence; Alfred E. Smyek, Collins, Washington; Maud, Robinson, Portland; O. P. Binns, Jones, Norfolk.

Arr. bark Onkel, Hettmeyer, Bremen, schrs. Mary Riley, Riley, Fall River; James Allderdice, Rockhill, Fall River; J. B. Anderson, Sipple, Providence; Carrie E. Nelson, French, Duxbury; M. H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn; Enos B. Phillips, Smith; Martha N. Hall, Burgess; W. A. Levering, Smith; T. T. Tucker, Allen; Archer and Reeves, Smith; S. McManery, Walls; Chas. A. Cowland, and Fennimore, Boston; F. M. Nickerson, Haskell, Bangor; Mary Nowell, Nowell, Providence.

At Chester, schr. Active, Coombs, from Richmond, Me.

Arr. bark Thyra, (Dan.,) Donne, Ivigtut.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers Norman, Nickerson, from Philadelphia; Alhambra, Doane, from Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Linda, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; barks Tropic, Bird, Havlin, from Sierra Leone; Wealthy, Pendleton, (new,) Pendleton, from Searsport; schr. W. B. Chester, Turner, from Alexandria; Fleetwing, Damon, from Rondout, Ships Mindora, Brey, Hoilo; brigs Helen A. Holmes, Eldridge, Antwerp; Nebo, (Br.,) Lewis, Surinam; schrs. Hattie E. Smith, Lee, Gonaives; Brave, Foss, do.

Below ship Nindoro, from Manila.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—Passed up for Baltimore, bark Northwood, from Kingston, and bark Anonia.

Passed out, steamer Ohio, for Bremen.

Sld., schr. Emma Pemberton, for Baltimore; ship British America, and bark Rothesay, (Norw.,) for Liverpool; brig Amelia Emma, Norfolk, for Demerara, and a fleet of coasters.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16.—Bark Ingolf remains. All other vessels left yesterday.

Passed up: An unknown bark and a hermaphrodite brig.

Arr. schrs. Quoddy and C. P. Gavitsk, from Windsor, N. S., for orders; also an unknown bark entered this morning.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 16—Noon.—Passed up, steamer Roman, from Boston, and Hunter, from Providence.

Passed down, Canadian bark Adolf, for Antwerp; Alexander, for Rotterdam; schrs. Joseph Hay, for New-Bedford; P. B. Wheeler, for Boston; steamer Berks, from Fall River; Panther, from Newburyport; German barks Onkel, from Bremen; Arizona, from Stettin; schrs. Archer & Reeves, Jonathan Way, Laura A. Burlingame, Eva Belle, Martha N. Hale, Lizzie F. Dow, John Shay, Eliza B. Emory, David Ames, Lottie K. Friend, Enos B. Phillips, and Lizzie Maul, from Boston; M. H. Wescott, from Lynn; Wyoming, from Baltimore; Althea, from Somerset; A. Hoffman, from Charleston; Abel W. Parker, from Providence; John H. Perry, from New-Bedford; Andrew H. Edwards, from Bristol; Samuel McManning, from Salem; Carrie Wilson, from Duxbury; Active, from Richmond, Me.; Flavilla, from Provincetown; Helen Sharp, from Portsmouth; Nellie M. Snow, from Wellfleet; Allen Green, from Providence; Mollie Porter, from Ryefield; Danish bark Thyra, from Ivigtut; brigs Woodland, from Charleston; schrs. Light of the East, from Turk's Island; Katie D. Turner, from Wilmington, N. C.; M. Sawyer, from St. John, N. B.

Passed down, steamers Centipede, for Boston; Norfolk, for Richmond; Equator, for Charleston; German bark Gustav, for Antwerp; Russian bark Waaja, for Dublin; schrs. Georgia, for Boston; Fawn, for Boston; Sarah Potter, for Cardenas; Jacob Kieuzle, Julia Nelson, and Mairn Cranmer, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16th—P. M.—Passed in ship John O. Baker, from London via Yarmouth; bark Eulalia, from Liverpool.

The bark Chillingham went to sea. The schr. Daeres was at Cross Ledge this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer Seminole, Boston; ships Robena, Hagen, New-York; A. F. Stoneman, Cain, Yarmouth, N. S.; Goschen, Bohr, Bremen; barks Rafael Pomar, Veret, Havana; Arracon, Rossini, Bremen; brigs Catalina, San Juan, Pluton, Cohen, Havana; schr. Annie Lee, Look, Prince Edward's Island.

Cld. ships Virginia, Ward; Preston, North; Roseneath, McConnell; and Hampton Court, Volk, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The steam-ship City of Houston, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. here this morning.

Nov. 15, the steam-ship Columbus, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. here this morning.

CAPE ROSIER, Quebec, Nov. 16.—The crew of the bark Dauntless, wrecked on Anticosti Island, arr. here yesterday.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Gaspe says the ship Dauntless, 1,050 tons, which cl. from this port on the 29th of October, with a wood cargo, for Bristol, was wrecked on Anticosti Island, and that the crew have reached there.

Another dispatch from Port-au-Basque says the ship Cleughs is ashore at Cape Anguille, Newfoundland. The ship and cargo of timber are a total loss.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The steam-ship Carroll sld. to-day for Charlottetown.

Her Majesty's steam-ships Spartan and Argus have sld. for Bermuda, her Majesty's steam-ship Dryad being the only war vessel here now.

The steamer George Shattuck, from St. Pierre and Sidney, arr. here to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sld. for the United States, Antoinetta, Sarah Douglas, A. & E. Lovitt, Bordeaux, Flora, Wifsta Warf, T. K. Weldon, Zouave, Deroy, F. Reck, and Impero.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Immanuele, Fratilla Doge, and Margaretha.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Texas, Erna, Border Chieftain, Frederico, and Saga.

Also arr. out, A. Adams, S. J. Bogart, and Actif.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messuirer, from New-York Oct. 4 for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight Saturday, and proceeded.

The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from New-York, Nov. 4, for Liverpool, touched here at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, from New-York Nov. 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11:30 o'clock P. M.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, from New-York Nov. 7, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7:30 P.M., to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Nov. 5, for Hamburg, reached here to-day.

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EXTRA

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For Thirty Days.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR

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We will offer extra inducements to purchasers of Carriages. Our stock embraces all the new and desirable styles, superbly finished in fashionable colors and material.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a competent girl [illegible] former employer, No. 478 West 31st st.

Union Adams & Co.

Will Offer their Large Stock of

Under-wear,

Hosiery, Gloves,

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Fine Furnishings,

At Extremely Low Prices,

For the Next

SIXTY DAYS.

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Silver-Plated Ware.

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Made by a most valuable improvement in the mode of Electro-plating, by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver.

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The amount realized from the sale of these Bonds will be used for the erection of the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City, situated on 98th to 102d st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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Call or send for circular to

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VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS.

STEINWAY HALL MATINEE.

On account of the illness of MISS CORRADI, the performance of to-day is postponed until further notice.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT.

Depot, 246 Grand st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND OPENING OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS

From the Paris Exhibition,

will take place at

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY,

No. 6 EAST 23D ST., (Madison square,)

THIS EVENING, Nov. 17,

among which are the following

CELEBRATED PICTURES:

"Sauve Qui Peut,"

by Henry Picou.

"Lunch on the Grass in Spain,"

by L. Rougeron.

"Salom,"

by H. Regnault.

"Forge of King Louis XVI.,"

by Fichel.

And many others of very high merit. All the pictures in this collection are entirely new and never exhibited before in this country, and are

GUARANTEED ORIGINALS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.

PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.

oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,

my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.

jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.

ANN R. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.

s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.

ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.

THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.

je9-1aw6mTu*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union.c	80½
400	do.	80½
3500	do.	80⅝
900	do.....c.	80⅝
600	do.....s3.	80⅝
500	do.....b3.	80⅝
200	do.....s3.	80½
1500	do.	80⅝
200	Erie Railway	29¼
200	do.	29⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud. b3.	102¼
200	Pacific Mail	45⅜
900	do.....s3.	45⅜
700	do.	45½
1000	do.....c.	45½
300	do.	45⅝
900	do.	45½
600	Union Pacific	35½
100	do.....s10.	35⅝
500	do.	35½
300	do.....c.	35½
1200	do.....s3.	35⅝
100	do.	35½
200	Lake Shore	81⅞
300	do.....s3.	82
400	do.....s3.	82⅛
500	do.	82⅛
2000	do.	82¼
300	do.	82⅛
000	do.....b3.	82⅛
2000	do.....s3.	82⅛
900	do.	82⅛
900	Del., L. & W.	109½
200	do.....b3.	109½
300	do.....s3.	109½
400	Rock Island	100⅛
1600	do.	100¼
900	do.	100⅜
10	do.....c.	100
200	do.	100⅜
200	do.....s3.	100¼
300	do.	100⅜
600	do.....b3.	100½
100	do.	100½
100	C., C. & I. C.	10
600	St. Paul Pf.	55½
600	North-western	40¾
600	do.	40⅝
1500	do.	41
300	do.....s3.	41
700	do.	41⅛
1000	do.	41¼
500	do.	41⅜
1100	do.	41½
100	do.	41½
1000	do.	41½
1100	do.....c.	41⅜
1700	do.	41⅜
800	do.....s3.	41⅜
500	do.	41½
700	do.	41⅝
900	North-west. Pf.	58¼
50	do.	58
100	do.	58½
100	do.	58¾
100	do.	58⅝
100	do.	58½
100	do.	58¾
100	do.	58½
700	Pacific R. of Mo.	40
300	St. Paul	35½
1000	do.	35⅝
2000	do.	35¾
100	do.....c.	35¾
200	do.....b3.	35⅞
900	do.....b3.	36
100	do.	36
100	Tol. & Wab..s10.	32
800	do.	32⅛
1000	do.	32⅛
100	do.....c.	32¼
300	do.....s3.	32¼
2800	do.	32⅝
1400	do.....b3.	32½
400	Ohio & Miss....s3.	31⅜
1000	do.	31½
100	do.....c.	31½
30	do.	31⅜
700	do.....b3.	31½
300	do.	31⅜
1000	do.	31¼
1200	do.	31⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118⅞
4,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119½
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '62.....b. c.	112⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.	118
10,000	do.	118½
50,000	do.....b. c.	118¼
$2,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	118½
40,000	do.....12.	118⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68	118½
4,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b. c.	112½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	57
5,000	Virginia 6s, d.	12
2,000	S. Car. 6s, new, J. & J.	21
10,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st coup. on	50½
2,000	C.&N.W. 1st.	96
5,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. B....b. c.	84
10,000	C. & N. W. C. Reg. G. B. b. c.	83
4,000	D., L. & W. 1st	102
2,000	Mor. & Es., 2d.	103
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 1st M., coup.	111½
10,000	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	108
25,000	Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg.	108
2,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s.	107½
13,000	C. P. G. B. b3.	95⅝
4,000	O. & M. 2d.	79½
10,000	Wes. Pac. Bds.....b3.	86
6,000	U. Pac. R. 1st.	89⅞
36,000	do.	90
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	88¼
6,000	do.	88½
12,000	do.	88¾
2,000	do.	88⅞
15,000	do.	88¾
4,000	U. Pac S. F'd.	76
4,000	do.	76¼
5,000	P. R. of Mo. 2d.	75
6,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	68
10,000	do.	68¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	89
6,000	do.	88½
1,000	do.	88⅝
30,000	To. & W. 1st, St. Louis div.	74
12,000	Great W. 2d.	70
4,000	W. U. Tel., C.	99¼
500	do.	99
2,000	W. U. T., Reg.	99
1,000	Intern'l 1st.	70
10,000	C. & G. E. 1st.	68
10	Cen. N. B'k.	100
60	Fourth N. B'k.	100
300	Quicks'r.....b. c.	32½
100	do.....b3.	32½
1400	W. U. T..b. c. b3.	80¾
1000	do.....s3.	80⅝
400	do.	80⅝
5200	do.	80¾
3000	do.....b3.	80¾
500	do.....s3.	80⅝
500	do.	80¾
400	do.....b3.	80⅞
100	do.....s3	80⅞
100	Am. Express	64½
50	Adams Express	119¾
5	U. S. Express.b. c.	63½
200	Erie Railway.b. c.	29⅜
400	do.....b3.	29½
400	do.	29½
700	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	45½
1200	do.....s3.	45½
100	do.....s3.	45⅝
600	do.	45⅝
200	do.....b3.	45⅝
200	do.....s3.	45⅝
800	do.....b3.	45¾
100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	102
100	do.	102⅜
15	do.	102½
200	do.....s3.	102¼
100	do.....b3.	102⅜
600	do.....b3.	102½
100	do.	102⅜
400	do.....b3.	102½
100	C.&N.W.P. b. c. b3.	58½
600	do.	58½
200	do.	58¾
100	do.	59
20	Mo. & Essex. b. c.	98⅜
200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. c.	40½
100	do.	40½
200	Lake Shore & M. So.....b. c. b3.	82⅛
100	do.	82⅛
200	do.....s3.	82⅛
500	do.....s3.	82
100	do.	82⅛
5	do.	81⅞
700	do.	82⅛
500	do.	82¼
1300	do.....b3.	82¼
300	do.....s3.	82¼
1400	do.....b3.	82⅜
2600	do.	82⅜
20	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅝
500	do.....b. c.	109½
50	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	77
100	do.	76¾
150	do.	77
1100	Un. Pac..b. c. s3.	35½
900	do.	35½
1000	do.	35⅝
300	do.....s3.	35¾
100	do.	35⅞
600	C. & N. W. b. c. s3.	41⅝
300	do.	41¾
300	do.	41⅝
700	do.	41½
3000	do.	41⅝
500	do.	41¾
1200	do.....s3.	41⅝
1600	do.....b3.	41¾
1000	do.	41⅞
300	do.....b3.	41⅞
300	do.....s3.	41¾
300	C. & R. I..b. c. s3.	100½
400	do.	100⅝
50	do.	100⅜
100	do.....c.	100⅝
100	do.....s3.	100⅝
900	do.....b3.	100¾
1300	do.	100¾
300	do.....b3.	100⅞
300	do.	100⅞
600	do.....b3.	101
600	do.	101
600	do.	101⅛
40	do.	101
300	do.....b3.	101¼
100	do.	101¼
700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35⅞
300	do.....b3.	36
600	do.	36
1300	do.	36¼
100	do.	36⅜
800	do.	36¼
300	do.....s3.	36¼
600	do.	36⅜
100	do.....b3.	36½
1100	do.	36⅜
100	C., M. & St. P. P. b. c.	56½
500	do.	56¼
100	do.....b30.	56½
100	do.	56½
100	T., W. W. b. c. s3.	32⅜
300	do.....s3.	32¼
300	do.	32⅜
500	do.....b3.	32½
700	do.	32½
500	do.....b3.	32⅜
700	do.	32½
300	do.	32½
200	St. L., Iron M. & S'n.....b. c. s3.	23
59	do.	22½
100	do.	23⅜
100	H. & St. Jo. P.....b. c.	34¼
100	Ohio & M..b. c. c.	31⅜
25	do.	31¼
100	do.	31⅜
1900	do.	31½
600	do.	31½
1000	do.	31⅜
200	do.....s3.	31½
50	do.	31¼
100	do.	31⅜
400	do.	31⅜
200	do.	31¾
300	do.	31⅜
400	do.	31¾
100	do.	31⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$100,000	10-40 Reg.	112⅝
300	West. Union..b3.	80⅞
100	do.....s3.	80⅞
2900	do.	80⅞
3200	do.....b3.	81
1900	do.	81
1000	do.	80⅞
100	do.....s3.	80⅞
600	Pacific Mail	45¾
900	do.....b3.	45⅞
3000	do.	45⅞
1000	do.....b60.	46
840	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102½
400	do.....b3.	102⅝
1200	do.	102⅝
1300	do.	102¾
400	Erie.....b3.	29½
200	do.	29½
500	do.	29⅝
100	do.....s3.	29½
100	Mich. Central	77
400	Union Pac.....b3.	35⅞
1700	do.	35⅞
200	do.....b3.	36
2200	Lake Shore	82⅜
2400	do.....s3.	82⅜
500	do.....b3.	82½
500	do.	82½
800	do.	82⅜
500	do.....b3.	82½
200	do.....s3.	82⅜
1900	Tol. & Wabash	32⅝
100	do.....c.	32⅝
200	North-western	41⅞
2200	do.....b3.	42
1200	do.....s3.	41⅞
500	do.	42
800	do.	42⅛
1300	do.	42¼
100	do.	42⅛
800	do.	42⅜
500	do.	42½
700	do.	42⅜
200	North-west. Pref.	59½
300	Rock Island..b3.	101¼
300	do.	101⅛
100	do.	101
400	do.	101
200	do.....b3.	101⅛
950	do.	101
100	Chic., B. & Q.	104½
700	St. Paul.....b3.	36½
1500	do.	36½
500	do.	36⅝
100	do.	36¾
900	do.	36¾
200	St. Paul Pref.	56½
100	St. Louis & I. M.	23¼
700	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
500	do.	31¾
100	do.....b3.	31⅝
200	do.	31⅝
900	do.....b3.	31¾
600	do.	31¾
200	H. & St. J. Pref.	34¾
100	C. C. & I. C.	10¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,800	U. S. 5s, R., '81.....b. c.	112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Ga. S. 7s, new.	91
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new ex coupon	57
11,000	N. Y. C. 1st, coupon	111¼
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	90⅛
5,000	do.	90¼
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	88¾
14,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	76⅜
8,000	L. S. Con. 1st, coupon	103
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st.	106
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F.	106
1,000	C. & Ohio 1st.	50
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104¼
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. coup. G. bds.	84⅞
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	72
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	107¾
10,000	M. S. F. bds.	104
2,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	82
20	Bank of Republic	104½
100	Adams Ex. b. c. b3.	120
800	West. Union. b. c.	80⅞
50	do.	81
1100	do.	80¾
500	do.	80⅞
300	do.....b3.	81
200	do.....s3.	80⅞
100	Quick. Pref.....b. c.	39
400	Pacific Mail..b. c.	45⅞
500	do.	45¾
200	do.....s3.	45⅝
1200	do.....b3.	45¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.....b. c. b60.	102¾
300	do.	102¾
500	do.....s3.	102⅝
700	do.....s3.	102½
1500	do.	102⅝
100	Erie Railway. b. c.	29½
700	do.	29⅝
200	do.....b3.	29⅝
700	do.	29½
1700	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	82⅝
500	do.....s3.	82⅜
1500	do.	82¼
300	do.	82¼
300	do.....s3.	82⅛
200	do.	82¼
1600	do.	82⅛
400	do.	82¼
300	do.	82⅜
100	Con. C. of Md. b. c.	47
100	do.....b3.	47
10	U. S. Express. b. c.	63½
100	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	65
600	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	101
200	do.....s3.	100⅞
200	do.....b3.	101
900	Un. Pacific....b. c.	35⅞
300	do.....s3.	35¾
400	do.	35¾
1100	do.....b3.	35⅞
400	do.	35⅞
300	do.....b3.	36
600	do.	36
300	do.....b10.	36⅛
800	do.	36⅛
500	C. & N. W.....b. c.	42⅜
500	do.....b3.	42½
100	do.	42⅜
1100	do.	42¼
400	do.....s3.	42⅛
100	do.	42⅛
1600	do.....s3.	42
300	do.	42
300	do.....b3.	42⅛
600	do.	42⅛
500	do.	42¼
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59½
100	do.	59¾
100	do.	59½
100	do.	59⅞
100	C. & P. G.....b. c.	87½
50	do.	87⅝
100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36⅝
1200	do.....s3.	36½
800	do.	36½
200	do.....b3.	36⅝
600	do.	36¾
800	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	57
1100	T., W. & W..b. c.	32⅝
300	do.	32½
700	do.	32⅝
60	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	94½
25	D., L. & W.....b. c.	109¾
200	St. L., I. M. & S.	24
200	do..b. c. s3.	24
100	Ohio & M..b. c. b3.	31¾
100	do.	31⅝
400	do.	31½
200	H. & St. J. b. c. b3.	27
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	34¾
100	St. L., K. C. & N. P. b. c.	20
100	do.	21½
200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	40½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	90¼
3,000	M. & St. P. I. & M.	77
4,000	N. W. C. coup. Gold bds.	85
400	West. Union..b3.	81
500	do.....b60.	81
100	do.....s30.	80¾
2200	do.	80⅞
100	Adams Express	119¾
50	U. S. Express	63½
50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80½
100	Quicksilver	32⅝
100	do.....s3.	32½
500	Pacific Mail	45⅞
200	do.....s3.	45⅞
700	do.....s3.	45¾
100	do.	45¾
100	do.....b3.	45⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	102½
600	do.	102½
800	Erie Railway..b3.	29⅝
700	do.	29½
100	Harlem	130
700	Lake Shore.....b3.	82⅜
100	do.....s5.	82¼
2400	do.	82¼
600	do.....b3.	82¼
[illegible]	North-western	42⅝
[illegible]	do.	42½
300	North-west. Pref.	60
25	do.	59¾
100	Panama	114⅝
1800	Union Pacific	36⅛
100	do.....b3.	36⅛
500	Rock Island.....b3.	101⅛
100	do.....b3.	101⅛
500	do.	101⅛
300	do.....s3.	101⅛
50	Ill. Central.....b3.	98
800	Tol. & Wabash	32⅞
1900	do.	32¾
300	do.....s3.	32⅝
400	do.....b3.	32¾
300	St. Paul	37
500	do.	37⅛
600	do.	37¼
700	do.	37⅛
800	do.....s3.	37
700	do.	37⅛
100	St. Paul Pref.	57
100	do.	56⅞
500	do.	56¾
200	do.	57
200	do.....b30.	57¼
100	St. L. & Iron M.	24
100	Chic. & Alton	101½
200	do.	101
100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	14⅛
100	do.	14
400	North-western	42⅜
800	do.	42¼
400	do.	42⅜
100	do.....b3.	42½
500	do.	42½
1300	do.....b3.	42⅝
300	do.....s3.	42⅝
600	do.	42¾
400	do.	42⅝
400	do.	42½
200	do.	42⅜
100	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
800	do.	31¾
50	do.	31⅜
300	do.....b3.	31¾
400	do.	31½
400	do.	31⅝
800	do.	31¾
500	Han. & St. Jo.	27
100	do.....b3.	27
200	do.....b3.	27⅛
20	Pacific R. of Mo.	40½

MONDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The week opens with marked strength and activity pervading the Wall street markets, and a generally hopeful feeling in financial and commercial circles. The most important development of to-day's business has been the movement in Money, Gold and Foreign Exchange, consequent on the decline of Bullion in the Bank of England. The Bank lost to-day by withdrawal £89,000 Sterling, and according to private telegrams £183,000 on Saturday. This latter report is circumstantially confirmed by the fact that a special court of the Bank of England managers was called to-day, at which the rate of discount was advanced from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. While this action was not altogether unexpected, it nevertheless occasioned surprise in some quarters, and will doubtless lead to some considerable business during the week in the exportation of specie from New-York, a movement rendered all the more probable by the fact that the Specie average of the City Banks was increased nearly four and a half millions last week, and the Government coin disbursements for November interest and bond redemptions still continue to be large. The Gold premium advanced sharply to the highest point in several months, and the Gold Room displayed a degree of activity somewhat akin to that of the old days when the premium was very high and the fluctuations rapid and wide. Foreign Exchange was advanced to the specie shipping point, and money was active throughout the day, on Call, closing ½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Saturday. There was some considerable reiteration to-day on the "street" of the current reports recently discussed, that the President on the assembling of Congress will place before that body his views on the question of resuming specie payments in a very forcible manner. This belief was based on the knowledge that a number of Congressmen who take especial interest in the National finances have lately been in consultation with eminent New-York financiers, and the well-known views of these latter gentlemen warrants in some measure the assumption that a strong effort will be made looking to resumption, and that the President will be strong in his endeavors toward the same object. The course of the Stock market to-day has been an advancing one, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to ¾ ⅌ cent. in the general list, while Rock Island and St. Paul and North-western Common and Preferred went up ⅞ to 2⅜ ⅌ cent. on extremes. This movement in the Granger stocks is believed to be based on the opinion that the newly-elected Legislature of Wisconsin will be not altogether disinclined to consider the question of a repeal of the Potter Railroad law. How far this belief is well founded may be best determined, perhaps, a few months hence. The monetary situation showed comparatively little change during the early hours of business, the ruling rates on Call being 3@3½ ⅌ cent. At the close there was more activity observable, and the last rate of the day was 4 ⅌ cent. Foreign Exchange was strong and higher, the prime bankers' nominal rates for Sterling having been advanced to $4 87 for 60 days' and $4 91 for short sight. Actual business was done at $4 86@$4 86¼, and $4 90@$4 90¼, though there was a general disinclination to do business at the advanced rates. Gold opened at 110⅞, and advanced to 111⅛, being strong at this figure at the close. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and for borrowing "flat." Government Bonds were stronger, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher during the morning for favorite issues; but the business was light, and at the afternoon board the transactions fell off completely.

The sales at the Stock Exchange aggregated 250,000 shares, of which 45,000 were in North-western common; 36,000 Western Union; 34,000 Lake Shore; 20,000 St. Paul, common; 19,000 Pacific Mail, and in Union Pacific, Ohios, and Wabash, about 16,000 shares each. The dealings as a whole were very animated. As compared with the closing quotations of Saturday the changes at the opening of business were not more than ⅛ ⅌ cent. either way, except in the cases of North-west and St. Paul preferred, which were ⅝ and ½ ⅌ cent. higher respectively. The market soon became strong, and, debarring slight reactions after the second call and at the close, had an advancing tendency throughout the day. As will be seen by our comparative prices elsewhere, however, it will be observed that the advance was comparatively slight outside of the North-west and St. Paul and Rock Island shares. The first named advanced from 40¾ to 42¾ for the Common, and 58¼ to 60 for the Preferred, although the last named was subsequently bid for at 61, and none offered under 62. St. Paul Common advanced from 35½ to 37½, Preferred from 55½ to 57, (with a later nominal quotation, 57⅛ to 57¼,) and Rock Island from 100⅛ to 101¼. Union Pacific rose from 35⅜ to 36⅛, closing at the latter quotation. Wabash opened at 32⅛, later reached 32⅞, and closed at 32¾. Lake Shore advanced from 81⅞ to 82½, reacted to 82⅛, and finally sold at 82¼. The improvement in the other shares was ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent. Investment shares were firm on small transactions. In express stocks Adams sold at 119¾ and 120. Panama was an exception to the whole list, dropping to 114⅝ from 115. The Railway Mortgages were firm, and the dealings were large during the morning, but at the afternoon Board there was a marked falling off in the volume of transactions. The bulk of the sales for the day were in Union Pacifics and Harlem First 7s, registered and coupon. State securities were generally quieter, and the sales of no special significance.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $116,000 for interest on the public debt and $533,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $355,000. The specie engagements for shipment to Europe by Tuesday's steamers foot up $350,000 as far as reported, the whole amount being in Gold coin.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 16.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118⅛	118¾
American Gold	110¾	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86	$4 86@$4 86¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	100¼	101⅛
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅞
St. Paul Common	35⅝	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	57¼
Western Union	80⅜	80⅞
Union Pacific	35⅜	36⅛
Lake Shore	82⅛	82½
Toledo and Wabash	32⅛	32¾
North-western Common	40⅞	42⅜
North-western Preferred	57⅝	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	10 ¾
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¾
Panama	115	114⅝
Erie	29¼	29½
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¾
C., C. & Indiana Central	10	10¼
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¾	102¼	9,265
Harlem	130	130	100
Erie	29⅝	29¼	5,800
Lake Shore	82½	81⅞	34,311
Wabash	32⅞	32⅛	16,900
North-western	42¾	40¾	45,000
North-western Preferred	61	58¼	3,475
Rock Island	101¼	100⅛	14,750
C., C., C. & Ind.	65	65	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¼	35½	20,200
Milwaukee & St. P. Pf.	57⅛	55½	3,000
Pittsburg	87⅝	87½	100
Del., Lack. & Western	109⅝	109½	2,700
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	104½	104½	100
Michigan Central	76¾	76¾	400
Illinois Central	98	98	50
Union Pacific	36⅛	35⅜	16,700
Missouri Pacific	40½	40	1,220
C., C. & Ind. Central	10¼	10	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¼	27	1,100
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf.	34¾	34¼	400
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	15,900
St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	21½	20	200
Panama	115	114⅝	100
Western Union	81	80½	36,250
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	14⅛	14	200
Pacific Mail	45⅞	45⅜	18,900
Quicksilver	32⅝	32½	600
Quicksilver Preferred	39	39	100
Adams Express	120	119¾	250
Wells-Fargo Express	80½	80½	50
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	64½	64½	100
United States Express	63½	63½	65
Iron Mountain	24	23	959
Chicago & Alton	102	102	300
Consolidation Coal	47	47	200
Total sales			250,045

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118½	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118¾	119
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119½	120
U. S. 5-20, 1862, Registered	112⅛	112½
U. S. 5-20, 1862, Coupons	112⅛	112½
U. S. 5-20, 1864, Registered	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20, 1864, Coupons	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20, 1865, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20, 1865, new, Registered	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 5-20, 1865, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20, 1867, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20, 1867, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20, 1868, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20, 1868, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 10-40, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 10-40, Coupons	113⅜	113¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112½
U. S. 5s, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95½	95¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85⅞	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearances	$45,276,000
Gold Balances	1,325,991
Currency Balances	1,486,130

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$93,830,597
Currency Balances	4,614,164
Gold Exchanges	13,633,479
Gold Balances	1,260,509

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38¾
Alabama 5s, '86	38¾
Alabama 8s, '88	47½
Arkansas 6s, F'd.	20
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss	10
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	15
Ark. 7s, L.R.PB.&N.O	8
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	8
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cent.R.	8
California 7s	113
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	78
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	84
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	75
Indiana 5s	101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	102
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	102
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	101¾
Louisiana 6s	28
Louisiana, new bds.	26
Louisiana 6s, new Floating Debt	21
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	22
La. 6s, Levee bds.	27½
La. 8s, Levee bds.	27
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75.	25
Michigan 6s, '78–'79.	103½
Michigan 6s, '83	103½
Michigan, 7s, '90	101
Mo. 6s due in 74	101½
Mo. 6s due in '75	101
Mo. 6s due in '76	98½
Mo. 6s due in '77	97¾
Mo. 6s due in '78	96½
Mo. 6s due in '79	95¾
Mo. 6s due in '80	95¾
F'g bds due in '94	94
L'g bs due '81–'91 inc.	95
Asy. or Univ. due '92.	94
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	100
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	94
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	94
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	108¼
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	108¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	111
Y. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	115
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	108
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.	108
N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & J.	29½
N. C. 6s, Ap'l. & Oct.	28
N. C. 6s, N.C R.J.&J.	50
N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	48
N.C.6s, do.C.off, J.&J.	35
N.C.6s, do. do., A.&O.	35
N.C.6s, F'd'g Act '66.	20½
N.C.6s, F'd'g Act '68.	20
N.C. 6s, n. bds., J.&J.	15
N.C.6s, n. bds., A.&O.	14
Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Ohio 6s, 1881	103½
Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Rhode Island 6s	104
S. C. 6s	33
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	21
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	21
S. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66.	22
S.C.6s, L.C.'89, J.&J.	18
S.C.6s, L.C.'89, A.&O.	18
S.C.7s. Non-fund. bds.	6¾
Tenn. 6s, old	75
Tenn. 6s, do., ex. C.	57⅛
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.	75
Tenn. 6s, do., ex. C.	57
Tenn. 6s, do., n. s.	57
Texas 10s of 1876	97½
Va. 6s, old	36½
Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	37
Va. 6s, do., '67	36
Va. 6s, Consol bds.	55¾
Va. 6s, ex. m. C.	52⅞
Va. 6s, do., 2d series.	42½
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	12

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	98
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22
Ches. & Ohio, 6s. 1st.	50
Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton, In.	100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	106
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	80
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	95
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	112
Chic., R. I., & Pac.	107
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st M.n.	108½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	103
Am. D. & I. bds.	99
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	107½
M.&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D.	91
M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	82
M.&St.P.1st M.La C.D.	85
M.&St.P.1st M.I.&D.	71
M.&St.P.1st M. C.&M.	78
C. & N. W. S. F.	101¾
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	94½
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	86½
C. & N. W. 1st.	95½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	84⅛
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	82½
Galena & Chi. Ext.	104
Galena & Chi. 2d.	99
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	93¼
W. & St. Peters 1st.	70
W. & St. Peters 2d.	65
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	103½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	101
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	106
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	109½
Morris & Essex 1st.	105¾
Morris & Essex 2d.	103
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900.	90
Mor. & Es. Const.	94
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	97¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	100
Dub. & S. City 1st.	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	97
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	81
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	50
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	99¼
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	103¼
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	98
Cl. P. & A. Old Bds.	101
C. P. & A. New Bds.	99
Det., M. & T. Bds.	99
Buff. & Erie New B.	99¾
Buff. & State Line 7s.	102¼
Kal. & W. P. 1st.	85
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	99
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100¼
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94½
Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	99¾
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100½
N. Y. C. 6s, '82	97
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	99½
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	103
N.Y.C. & H. 1st M.C.	111¼
N.Y.C. & H. 1st M.R.	111
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85.	108
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99½
Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	107¾
North Missouri 1st.	82¾
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	96⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con.	94
Ohio & Miss., 2d, C.	79⅞
C. Pac. G. Bds.	95½
C. Pac. S. A. Bds.	102½
U. Pac. L. G. 7s.	88⅝
U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	76
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	83
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104⅛
C. & P. Cons. S. F.	99½
C. & P. 3d.	100½
C. & P. 4th.	94
C., C. & I. 1st.	68½
C., C. & I. 2d.	21
St. L. & I. M 1st.	86¾
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	62¾
A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
A. & T. H. 2d In.	72
B. & S. I. 1st, 8s.	92
T., P. & W., E. D.	80½
T., P. & W., W. D.	69
Tol. & W. 1st	88¾
Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.D.	73⅝
Tol. & W. 2d.	71
Tol. & W. Con., Conv.	58
Gt. W. 1st, '88	87¾
Gt. W. 2d, '93	70¼

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	111
Central National	100
Chatham	137
Chemical	1500
City	300
Commerce	116
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fulton	140
Gallatin National	127
Hanover	100½
Import. & Traders'	200
Irving	128
Leather Manufac'rs'	180
Mechanics'	136
Mercantile	112
Merchants'	119
New-York County	205
Ninth National	100
North River	89
Pacific	150
Park	135
People's	140
Phenix	100
Republic	104¼
St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	109
Union	134

The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, publishes a full statement of its condition in our advertising columns, from which it appears that at the present time the assets of the concern aggregate $2,060,953. Of this amount $1,480,000 are represented by Securities of the Government, Bonds of various States and leading railways, and First Mortgages on city real estate. The market value of these holdings is set down at $1,514,656. The balance is made up of real estate, bills receivable for insurances made, balances due at agencies and cash in banks and on hand, the latter aggregating $129,089. The receipts for the year ending Oct. 31 were $1,051,870, and the disbursements, embracing losses and expenses, $746,069, leaving a balance of $305,800. The Company has just declared a cash dividend of ten ⅌ cent. on the capital stock, and six ⅌ cent. interest on the Scrip, payable on and after Dec. 1 prox. They have also declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five ⅌ cent. on the earned premiums for the year, and will issue certificates therefor on and after Dec. 1.

Mr. Joseph W. Patterson has been elected Treasurer of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union place.

AN OLD HOBBY REVIVED.

For some time the pictures in the Governor's Room have been allowed to remain undisturbed by claimants against the City, who were fortunate enough to obtain judgments for their services. Yesterday, however, furnished an exception to the rule. In the afternoon Mr. Under Sheriff Cummings appeared in the City Hall and made a levy upon the Municipal Gallery, to satisfy a judgment, issued Oct. 22, in favor of Anthony Eickhoff, formerly Court Interpreter, for $9,933 75. The levy is of such binding force that the whole City Government cannot remove even the portraits of Hall or Hoffman from the chamber without getting into trouble. It is likely that the Sheriff will allow these to remain, and take the valuable paintings representing Columbus, Washington, Jefferson, Hendrick Hudson, &c., to satisfy Mr. Eickhoff's bill. The sale of the pictures is set down for the 21st inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25
Beeswax, pkgs	4
Broom-corn, bales	6
Beans, bbls	512
Cotton, bales	9,153
Flour, bbls	15,675
Meal, bbls	100
Meal, bags	160
Wheat, bushels	167,650
Corn, bushels	114,400
Oats, bushels	600
Malt, bushels	1,800
Barley, bushels	28,860
Peas bushels	3,000
Grass-seed, bags	483
Copper, bbls	57
Copper cakes	481
Dried Fruit, pkgs	424
C'tor-seed Meal, bags	199
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50
Eggs, bbls	1,030
Flaxseed, bags	77
Grease, pkgs	21
Hops, bales	224
Hemp, bales	17
Hides, No.	1,197
Hides, bales	313
Lead, pigs	209
Leather, sides	9,305
Moss, bales	54
Peanuts bags	193
Rice, pkgs	96
Starch pkgs	500
Sugar, bbls	75
Spelter, pcs	3,400
Skins, bales	27
Beef, pkgs	1,518
Pork, pkgs	70
Cut-meats, pkgs	603
Lard, tcs	710
Lard, kgs	1,000
Butter, pkgs	3,443
Cheese, pkgs	6,999
Stearine, pkgs	43
Sumac, bags	384
Tea, pkgs	2
Tallow, pkgs	294
Tobacco, hhds	383
Tobacco, pkgs	2,905
Wool, bales	112
Whisky, bbls	478

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Gna, for Havre—241 hhds. Tobacco, 250 pks. Hides, 730 bags Hoofs, 81 bales Shells, 19,800 Staves, 49 bbls. Whale-oil, 30 cases Can Goods.

By the bark Piemonte, for Trieste—2,466 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Niord, for Lisbon—22,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 Staves.

By the ship Bremerhaven, for Bremen—7,245 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Eliza Baiss, for Bermuda—91 Oxen, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 60 bales Hay, 25 sacks Salt.

By the bark Eureka, for Cork—654 tons Mahogany, inward cargo.

By the bark Hedwig, for Malaga—10,307 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the bark M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos—380 pks. Lard, 50 tcs. Hams, 400 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Beans, 2,000 reams Paper, 300 bbls. Potatoes, 30 bbls. Apples, 100 bxs. Tobacco, 100 bxs. Florida Water, 12 pks. Rope, 400 cases Petroleum, 25 bales Hay, 1,800 Shooks and Heads, 28 pks. Machinery, 140 kegs Nails, 12 bxs. Bacon.

COFFEE—Rio has been in much more confident demand, influenced in part by the more favorable telegrams from Rio Janeiro, and prices have been quoted stronger, the closing figures showing an advance of ¼c. on good, and ½c. on prime cargoes. Sales have been made of 7,000 bags by the J. Sargent, and 5,800 bags by the Gabriel Alice at 18¾c., gold; and 5,000 bags by the J. D. Tupper on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 20,492 bags; sales, 27,799 bags; stock in first hands here this evening 10,513 bags, at Baltimore, 2,200 bags; at Savannah, 2,500 bags; at Mobile, 4,300 bags; at New-Orleans, 18,460 bags; at Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds firm, on a moderate inquiry; 1,200 pks. Mocha sold on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@20¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in less request, yet quoted firm at previous prices. Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Is in comparatively limited demand at about previous quotations. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 16½c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do., do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay-Rope, 12c.

COTTON—Influenced by the more favorable Liverpool advices, the market has been quoted stronger for both prompt and forward delivery. The inquiry for early delivery has been moderate at the improved figures, the official quotations having been advanced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 752 bales, (of which 407 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 163 bales to shippers, 403 bales to spinners, and 186 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ⅌ ℔. The business for forward delivery has been very extensive, and, in view of the more encouraging reports from Liverpool, prices were worked up early 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; but the offerings were subsequently more urgent, and the later dealings indicated a weaker market. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,100 bales, of which 8,100 bales were on Saturday evening and 27,000 bales to-day, with 11,200 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; December, 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 5-16c.; February, 15 15-32c.; March, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; April, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; May, 16 5-16c.@16⅜c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 9,153 bales, including 4,955 bales from Norfolk, 1,054 bales from Savannah, 400 bales from Baltimore, and 2,744 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,853 bales, and thus far this week 46,914 bales, against 55,644 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,002,461 bales, against 794,774 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain 6,850 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; stock in New-York, 82,599 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 483,638 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand at less buoyant prices, ranging from 24c.@33c. for ordinary to fancy, the main dealings having been in supplies available at 28c.@30c. for very good to strictly prime marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@25c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FISH—A restricted business has been reported in the leading kinds, prices of which have been without important alteration. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 75; Smoked Herrings, 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, and quoted generally a shade firmer, with low and medium grades attracting most attention, in good part for export. Minnesota stock has been offered much less freely at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 23,450 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$3 85, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 25 for fair to very good, and $4 50 for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 15, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 15@$6; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 90@$5 65, mainly at $5 25@$5 40; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, at $5@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 85; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher; Old Minnesota Extras, trade and family, $5 75@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.....Included in the sales have been 10,500 bbls. shipping extras within our range, mainly State, Minnesota, and Wisconsin for the English markets, and choice to fancy Western and City Mill product for the West Indies and South America....Southern Flour has been in fair request, chiefly in a jobbing way, on a somewhat steadier basis as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,520 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at advancing prices. We now quote the range from $4 25@$5 65 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 490 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 65 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of from $4@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling in lots at from $1 55@$2 05 ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oatmeal has been rather more sought after, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of $3@$3 50 with fancy lots quoted higher, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, but while opening somewhat stronger as to price, closed weaker, influenced, in part, by the firmer range of ocean freights, which has been against the export movement. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, in view of the very moderate supply available of prime to choice, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 14@$1 16 for fair to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 15 for prime, afloat, (in part to arrive,) closing weak at this rate; $1 10@$1 11 for fair to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 16@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for very choice old, chiefly at $1 17½@$1 18 for new Chicago, afloat; $1 06@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring, mostly at $1 06 for average Chicago, and $1 10 for prime Milwaukee stock; $1 05@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 14@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 10@$1 12 for ordinary to very choice new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 30@$1 42 for White Western; $1 28@$1 30 for good to strictly prime new Amber Western, with choice to fancy samples held higher; $1 29 for choice Amber Michigan, to arrive within the current month, and $1 18@$1 28 for ordinary to very choice Red Western....Corn has been fairly active, but at the close quoted a shade easier, under more urgent offerings in good part of stock in store. The business reported has been mainly in old Mixed Western in store. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 207,000 bushels at 92c.@94½c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94c.@94½c., afloat, and 92½c., in store, but closing at 92c. for prime, in store; 95c. for Yellow Western; 86c.@88½c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 87c. for lines or boat-loads....Rye held firmly but quiet; Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c.@96c. Jersey and State, car stock, at 94c.@96c.... Barley in moderately active request and rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels prime to choice Canada West at $1 60@$1 61; 3,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 60; a car load of four-rowed State at $1 45, and 10,000 bushels Danubian, to arrive, at $1 32 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt dull within the previous range of $1 20@$1 75 for poor to very choice ⅌ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 40....Canada Peas quiet; quoted in bond at $1 10@$1 12.... Buckwheat in moderate request on the basis of 80c. for State, car lots....Oats have been quoted a shade dearer, and have been in very good demand, chiefly on trade account, with sales reported since our last of 63,500 bushels at 65c.@67c. for poor to choice mixed Western, mostly at 66½c.@66¾c. for very good to prime, afloat, 66c. for prime, and 65c. for poor, in store; 66c.@68½c. for White Western; 66c.@66½c. for Mixed State; 67c. for White State....Feed in moderate request within the range of $21@$31 ⅌ ton....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,752,000 bushels Wheat, 1,635,908 bushels Corn, 15,925 bushels Rye, 118,270 bushels Barley, 83,674 bushels Malt, 1,009,816 bushels Oats, and 119 bushels Peas, showing a further increase in the stock of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, with a reduction in that of Corn, Malt, and Rye, since Monday of last week.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Nov. 16. Bushels.	1874. Nov. 9. Bushels.	1873. Nov. 17. Bushels.
Wheat	3,752,654	3,680,141	1,816,771
Corn	1,635,908	1,727,540	3,002,149
Oats	1,009,816	974,722	790,892
Barley	118,270	117,185	288,681
Rye	15,925	16,123	18,741
Peas	119	707	13,277
Malt	83,674	135,882	80,730
Grand total	6,616,366	6,652,300	6,011,141

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted weak in price, on a generally dull market, with Bags quoted nominal at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11½c.@12c.

HARDWARE—Has been without important alteration as to values, in the leading instances, but trade has been comparatively dull as a rule.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in rather better request and steadier in price, with shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been more sought after, including Rye, at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.; and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Dull at former figures; 500 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅛c.@2¼c., currency.

HIDES—Quiet at unaltered rates; sales, 650 dry California; 600 wet-salted New-Orleans, and 2,300 City Slaughter on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been rather quiet, but quoted about steady, on the basis of $1 50@$1 60 for Eastern, ⅌ M. Lime has been in very moderate demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50, Rosendale, $1 15@$1 30, for home use and shipment, ⅌ bbl. The Lumber trade has been rather more active, but the aggregate of the dealings has not been large, and values have been irregular; Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been wholly grocery stock, and for the most part for new crop New-Orleans, which has been offering quite freely at declining prices. Sales reported of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, in lots, within our range. Old crop, foreign and domestic, scarce and partially neglected, values being more or less nominal. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 61c.@65c. for prime to very choice. Syrups have been quite moderately inquired for, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses have been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been generally dull, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 75, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at about former rates; Strained quoted at $2 20@$2 25, with sales reported of 450 bbls at the inside rate ⅌ 280 ℔s. ...Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 35c.@35½c. Sales, 75 bbls. at 35½c. for merchantable, and 37c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet and weak in price, on the basis of 5c.@5 1-16c. for early delivery....Refined has been quoted here down to 10¾c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls.... Refined, at Philadelphia, inactive at 10⅜c....At Baltimore, 2,500 bbls. sold at 10¼c....Refined in cases, quiet at 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand for early delivery at much stronger prices, with sales reported of 475 bbls. Western Mess at $20 50@$20 75; Prime Mess quoted nominally at $19 25@$20 25, and Extra Prime $16 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 250 bbls., November, option, at $20 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair request, on the basis of 8⅝c.@8¾c. for City....Cut-meats in more confident demand, with prices favoring holders. Sales, 43 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 ℔s., at 11c., quoted, usual averages, at 10½c.@10¾c.; 20,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; sundry small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.; Pickled Hams at 11¼c.@11½c., and Smoked do. at 13¼c....Bacon firmer and fairly active; offerings very moderate, notably so for early delivery. Sales for early delivery embrace 325 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c.; and for December and January, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been in moderate demand and quoted firm for early delivery, with sales reported of 320 tcs. Western Steam at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 115 tcs. City do. at 15c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 14¼c., and Refined, in lots, at 15¼c.@15¾c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam quite liberal; sales have been made at an advance of ⅜c. ⅌ ℔., but the later dealings indicated a decline of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. from the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs., November option, at 14¼c., quoted to-day at 14½c. bid; 250 tcs., first half of December, at 13¾c.; 4,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13 1-16c.@13½c., closing with sellers at 13⅜c.; 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; 250 tcs., December and January, at 13⅛c.; 2,500 tcs., January, at 13⅛c., subsequently held at 13⅜c.; 500 tcs., January and February at 13¼c., ⅌ ℔....The feature of the trade in Beef has been the activity in tierce stock, of which 2,000 tcs. Prime Mess have been reported sold on private terms. Otherwise business confined to job lots within our range. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in moderate demand at $21@$23 for best Western....The inquiry for Butter is almost wholly for the finer qualities, which show firmness as to values. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy. ....Cheese has been in fair request, mainly for home trade account, at essentially unaltered rates. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to very fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been selling, even in a jobbing way, only to a limited extent, with prices quoted weak. Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at $6 50@$8 25; Rangoon free, at $6@$6 25, and Patna free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been of comparatively ready sale, with Liverpool Ground quoted steady at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in moderate demand since our last, and quoted at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free. Rumors of recent extensive sales have been in circulation, but not confirmed.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand and firm, with further sales reported, to arrive, on the basis of $2 42½, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔s....Clover has been inactive, with prime new crop quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. ....Rough Flax has been dull at $2@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—There has been rather more call, for stock, in a jobbing way, at steady prices. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The general market is devoid of animation. Invoices are partially neglected. Job lots are taken only as wanted to meet pressing requirements. Prices favor purchasers. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 12½; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 40c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull, and quoted more or less nominal, on the previous basis as to values. Refiners operate very reservedly. Sales 4,500 bags Pernambuco on private terms. We quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been inactive, with crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Has been less active, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potatoe quoted at 6c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 6½c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in limited demand with Virginia quoted at $52 50@$60.

TALLOW—Quoted about steady, but rather quiet; equal to 105,000 ℔s. sold at 8½c.@8 15-16c. for fair to strictly prime....Of Stearine, sales have been reported of 53 tcs. Western at 19c., and 18,000 ℔s. City, first half of December option, at 17c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been comparatively tame within the previous range. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c., ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but firm at $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ⅌ ℔., on a very light offering.

WHISKY—Quoted lower on a less active inquiry, closing dull. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at $1 04. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to $1 04; and 25 bbls. do. at $1 03 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more urgent inquiry noted for berth-room, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, and rates have been quoted firmer, on a comparatively limited offering of accommodation, especially for early shipment. The chartering movement has been moderate, checked, to some extent, by the reduced offering of tonnage, and the stronger views of ship-owners. The demand has been mostly for vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, with some inquiry noted for Cotton, and Lumber tonnage....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton, at 9-32d.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔., 80 tons Measurement Goods, reported at 15s. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ ℔., 24,000 bushels Grain (a three-boat load bin) at 5½d.@6d., 16,000 bushels do. (shipments by steamer of Nov. 24) at 6d. ⅌ bushel, 5,890 bxs. Cheese at 35s., and 1,050 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ⅌ ton, showing an advance in each instance of 5s. ⅌ ton on late figures; 55 tons Hides at 25s. ⅌ ton. From New-Orleans the reports as to Cotton tonnage are of a liberal supply and a depressed market, with rates for Liverpool by sail quoted nominally at ½d., and by steam at 9-16d.@19-32d. ⅌ ℔., and proportionately for the Continent....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 70 tons heavy goods on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 519 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d., or, with option of Bristol direct, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ quarter and £10 gratuity. Subsequently, for Cork and orders, there were bids reported of 4s. 6d., with up to 5s. ⅌ quarter asked, owners showing decidedly more confidence. Also, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain on private terms....For Antwerp, a Belgian ship, 1,188 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo; also, a bark, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. for Refined, and 5s. for Crude, ⅌ bbl., and an American brig, 516 tons, (to arrive,) with Cotton from Galveston, on private terms.... For Bremen, by sail, 250 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 50 tons Heavy Goods at 25s....For Copenhagen, a Danish bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., an exceptionally low rate....For Malaga and Sicily, and back to the United States, an American brig, 340 tons reported at $4,600....For Gibraltar and Malta, an Italian bark, 442 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Venice or Trieste, a German bark, hence, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 19¼c....For Salonica, a German bark, 249 tons, hence, with about 9,900 cases Petroleum at 24c....For Hayti, and back to Boston, a brig, 142 tons, and a schooner, 125 tons, reported at $1,550 and $1,400 respectively. ....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber from Ship Island, reported at $3.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

There was a slow trade at moderate rates on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth street yards, from 10c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 cwt.@10¾ cwt. At Weehawken yards same day Beeves sold from 8½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¾@10 cwt. On Monday, at Harsimus Cove trade, closed firm, prices having been from 8c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5@8 cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔s. has been allowed net, with 30 head of selected Steers sold on 60 ℔s. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals not quoted. Grass Calves free of sale at $6, scant, ⅌ head, up to $18, strong, ⅌ head. Sheep rather slow at 4c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs dull at 6c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔., quality rather coarse. Live Hogs at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; City-dressed, 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Trade fair.

SALES.

At One Hundreth street Yards—G. Bright sold for self, 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. G. Ayrault sold for self, 18 fair State Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. S. J. Clark sold for self, 13 State Bulls, weight 1,200 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 State Bull, weight 1,890 ℔s. at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔. T. C. Eastman sold for self, 121 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 cwt.@6½ cwt.; 136 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 cwt. strong to 7¼ cwt.; 68 pair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7R cwt.; 118 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for J. Greene, 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy, 177 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair with a good top, from 10c.@11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. weights 7 cwt.@10 cwt. W. Thompson sold for Allison & Co. 17 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. scant; for Rankin & Co., 105 coarse Illinois Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for self & Co. 69 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; J. Wild sold for self 30 choice quality Western Virginia Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, gross weight 52,420 ℔s.; Siegel & Meyers sold for selves 72 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 114 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 150 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7¾@8 cwt.; for J. Keener, 30 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. Gellis held on sale for customers 56 choice Illinois Steers. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 16 poor Iowa Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 70 coarse Iowa Steers from 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. strong. D. Waixel sold 53 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., $1 ⅌ head on; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterback sold 72 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 50 coarse Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong. On Saturday T. C. Eastman sold for self 179 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 27 good quality Steers, mixed Illinois, and Kentucky.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 114 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale, for L. Schomberg, 87 Ohio Steers; for W. F. Chenauld, 53 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. C. Didesman, 97 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. C. Bourne, 75 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; for B. Maine, 34 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for W. H. Duffy, 75 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., strong. Held on sale, for L. Meyers, 49 Virginia Steers. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for M. Khan 16 choice quality spayed Kentucky Heifers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Khan & Baker, 16 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 poor quality Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for L. Meyers 130 Virginia Steers from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; for Holmes, Lafray & Co, 48 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; for Phillips & Co. 20 common Virginia Steers and dry Cows mixed, at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. to 6½ cwt. Weatheimer and Moorehouse sold for selves 38 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 31 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on per head, weight 7¼ cwt; held on sale, 115 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold 67 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt; held on sale, 102 Illinois steers. W. C. Dudley sold 90 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 20 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 37 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 42 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 18 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale 64 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold 192 Colorado Steers from 9¾c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong. M. Goldschmidt sold 16 coarse Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 109 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 85 Illinois Steers. C. Hauver sold 384 Ohio Sheep, weight 91 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔. P. Kase sold to W. C. Carthy 160 choice fat Kentucky Ewes, weight 18,180 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale 6 car-loads of Kentucky Sheep and 1 car-load of mixed Sheep. J. N. Pidcock sold 209 Sheep, weight 16,280 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 174 Sheep, weight 16,020 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 297 Sheep, weight 22,990 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 349 Sheep, weight 34,820 ℔s., at $5 56 ⅌ cwt.; 315 Sheep, weight 26,640 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 203 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,400 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 214 Sheep, weight 21,170 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔. The foregoing lots were all from Kentucky. One hundred and seventy-six Ohio Sheep, weight 18,540 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 13 Kentucky Lambs, weight 790 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale 7 car-loads of Sheep.

At Weehawken Yards—H. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 162 mixed Ohio and Colorado Steers, the Colorado Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¾ to 6 cwt., the Ohio Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; for Wadsworth & Williard 72 common State Steers from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; for J. Wilcox 18 State Oxen and dry Cows, the Oxen from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 10 cwt., the Cows at $36 ⅌ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—Judd & Buckingham sold 68 State Sheep, weight 6,400 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 141 State Lambs, weight 9,330 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔. P. Lerch sold 221 Sheep, weight 16,040 ℔s., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 180 Sheep, weight 16,410 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 402 Sheep, weight 35,130 ℔s., at 5 5-16c. ⅌ ℔.; 135 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,740 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔. T. H. Reid sold 292 Ohio Hogs, weight 58,480 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 293 Ohio Hogs, weight 52,470 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 60 selected Ohio Hogs, weight 11,830 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 205 Sheep, weight 15,350 ℔s., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,770 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 36 Sheep, weight 3,330 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 Cull Lambs, weight 1,140 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 64 Sheep, weight 7,900 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,520 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 14 State Steers, weight 12,160 ℔s., at 4c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 dry Cows for $28. J. Kirby sold 202 Sheep, weight 17,100 ℔s., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 65 Sheep, weight 6,120 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,931 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 213 Sheep, weight 22,400 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 56 Sheep, weight 6,470 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 80 Sheep, weight 9,720 ℔s., at $6 68 ⅌ cwt.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,860 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 123 Lambs, weight 8,770 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. William Elliott sold 18 Sheep, weight 1,870 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 92 Sheep, weight 10,040 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 79 Sheep, weight 9,330 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 148 Lambs, weight 9,990 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 42 Lambs, weight 3,240 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 21 Lambs, weight 1,550 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. The foregoing flocks were from Canada. Hume & Elliott sold 39 Canada Sheep, weight 4,000 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 97 Sheep, weight 10,560 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 47 Canada Sheep, weight 6,000 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 75 Canada Sheep, weight 9,060 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 332 State Sheep, weight 29,910 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 37 State Sheep, weight 4,340 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 159 State Sheep, weight 16,190 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 Canada Lambs, weight 1,640 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 303 Canada Lambs, weight 22,180 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 94 Canada Lambs, weight 7,710 ℔s., at 8⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 109 Canada Lambs, weight 7,760 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 74 State Lambs, weight 5,010 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 29 State Lambs, weight 1,970 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 96 State Lambs, weight 7,050 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 49 State Lambs, weight 4,020 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 grass Calves for $35; 48 grass Calves at $8 50 ⅌ head; 24 grass Calves at $10 ⅌ head; 1 choice quality Calf for $18. Sold also, for week ending Nov. 16, 1874, 8,129 Sheep and Lambs for $43,328 60, average ⅌ head, $5 33; 307 Veals and Calves for $3,438 46, average ⅌ head, $1020.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 16, 1874—3,739 head of Horned cattle, 12 Cows, 390 Veals and Calves, 89 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 14, 1874—13,719 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 387 Veals and Calves, 18 Steers and Dry Cows. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at same yards, 5,915 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 180 Calves, 17 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 14, 1874—37,171 Hogs, 99 Veals and Calves, 6,075 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at same yards, 8,691 Hogs, 58 Calves, 1,458 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 14, 1874—4,924 head of Horned Cattle, 8,954 Sheep and Lambs, 12,532 Hogs. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at same yards, 2,329 head of Horned Cattle, 4,370 Sheep and Lambs, 2,837 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Cattle quiet, but prices firm; the storm interfered somewhat with trading; sales of common to extra Shipping at $3 75@$6 75; Stockers', $2 50@$3 75. Receipts—2,000 head. Shipments—1,700 head. Hogs active, firm, and higher; common to extra, $6 00@$7 00, mostly at $6 25@$6 75. Receipts—22,000 head. Shipments—11,000 head. Sheep quiet; nominally, $4 50. Receipts—400 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Cattle in fair demand; receipts, 3,300; extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; fair to good do., $5 50@$6 75; common, $4@$5. Sheep in fair demand, at $4 75@$5 75; receipts, 8,000. Hogs higher, at $10@$10 50; receipts, 6,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106½.

1 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England held a meeting to-day, and fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 5 ⅌ cent.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 75c.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £89,000. Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Erie Railway, 26¾.

Evening.—Linseed Oil 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales 20,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped October and November, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7¾. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. 6d. per quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 79s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,600 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8d.

Evening.—Common Rosin 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Sugar—Quotations nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 77,494 bxs.; 2,700 hhds.; receipts of the week, 29 bxs.; 38 hhds.; exports during the week, 6,300 bxs., 231 hhds., of which 5,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon $36 ⅌ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $62@$64 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $70@72 ⅌ quintal. Flour, $23 50@$25 50 ⅌ bbl., for American; Hams, $44@$48 ⅌ quintal, for American sugar cured. Lard, $44@$44 50 ⅌ quintal, in kegs; $46 50@$47 50 ⅌ quintal, in tierces. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $25@$27 ⅌ quintal. Wax, $14@$15 ⅌ arroba for Yellow; $22@$24 ⅌ arroba for White. Onions, $8@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. for American. Coal-oil, in tins, 6¾ reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber nominal. Shooks, box, 10@10½ reals, gold, for new. Sugar Hogsheads, 44@48 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved, $126@$130 ⅌ thousand. Freights nominal. Spanish gold, 205@205½; American gold, 216@217. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 95@97 premium; short sight, do., 98@100 premium; 60 days, gold, 112@113 premium; short sight, do., 114@115 premium; on London, 140@142 premium; on Paris, 113@114 premium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Extra Spring, $4 25@$5. Wheat in fair demand, higher, and unsettled, closing with most of the advance lost; No. 1 Spring, 96c.@96½c.; No. 2 do., 89¼c., cash; 89¾c.@89⅞c., December; No. 3 do., 84c.@86c.; Rejected, 80c.@81½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 76⅜c., cash; 73⅝c., all the year; 70¼c., May; Rejected, old, 73c.; new, 69c.@70c.; Ear, 65c.@69c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 49⅝c., cash; 49⅛c., all the year; White, 50½c.@51c.; Rejected, 46½c.@47c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 88c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 28, cash; $1 29, December; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 23. Pork active and higher at $18 75, cash; $18 65@$18 70, all the year; $19 50, February. Lard in good demand, at 13½c., cash; 12.85c., all the year; 13c., February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¾c.; Short Clear do., 10c., all loose, 20 days old. Green Meats—Demand good at unchanged prices. Whisky firm and scarce; 99c. bid; $1 asked. Freights—To Oswego, 8½c. On the Open Board, this afternoon, Wheat closed at 90c., December; Corn, 77¼c.@77½c., cash; 73¾c., bid, all the year; Oats, 49½c., all the year. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 05½ cash; $1 12½ January. Corn better; No. 2 Mixed, 70c. Oats held higher; 55c. bid; no sales. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Rye firm; No. 2, 89½c. Whisky steady at $1. Pork higher at $19 75@$20, the latter delivered; $19 37½@$19 50, February; Hard Sides, $18 75, November. Green Meats quiet; Hams, 10c., last ten days of November and first half of December. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firmer; only a small order trade. Lard firm and higher; Steam, 13½c., cash and next week. Live Hogs dull; weather wet and warm; Packers' lots, $6 50@$7; choice, $7@$7 10. Cattle steady; good to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 75; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 25; common to prime Texans, $1 87½@$4 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—Flour dull; good to choice Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 50. Corn scarce; White, $1 10. Oats quiet at 68c. Bran, $1 12. Hay dull; fair supply; Ordinary, $23; Choice, $27. Pork lower at $23 50@$24. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders in demand at 9¼c. Bacon scarce and higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hams—Old, 12½c.@13½c.; no new here. Lard scarce; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 15½c. Sugar—Good grades in fair demand; lower grades dull; common, 6c.; good to fair, 6¾c.; fully fair, 7c.@7¼c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@8c. Molasses in good demand, but at lower prices; prime to choice, 49c.@54c. Whisky scarce; Louisiana, $1 02@$1 04; choice Western, $1 04. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 15c.@19½c. Corn-meal scarce and firmer at $4 15@$4 25. Gold, 110¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 37.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Flour dull. Wheat firm and scarce; Red, $1 04@$1 08. Corn firm; Ear, 62c.@63c. Oats steady at 54c.@56c. Rye firm and scarce at 97c.@98c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35. Butter firmer; choice Western Reserve, 32c.@34c.; Central Ohio, choice, 29c.@32c.; medium, 24c.@27c. Pork quiet, for spot; sales at $20, January. Lard firm; Steam, 13¼c.@13½c., spot; Kettle, 14c.; Country Kettle, 13¾c. Bulk Meats opened firm but closed dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders quiet at 9c.; no Sides offering. Whisky dull and unsettled at 98c. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Hams, 10½c. Live Hogs dull; medium to fair Packing, $7 25@$7 35; good to extra, $7 40@$7 50; choice Butchers', $7 60; the bulk of the sales were at $7 30@$7 40. Receipts, 13,000. Shipments, 220.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Grain in store—Wheat, 345,466 bushels; Corn, 160,279 bushels; Oats, 18,976 bushels; Barley, 115,087 bushels; Peas, 1,424 bushels. Lake and rail imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 18,624 bbls.; Wheat, 281,491 bushels; Corn, 81,812 bushels; Oats, 44,800 bushels; Barley, 11,300 bushels; Rye, 1,039 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 148,500 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 38,800 bushels; Corn, 22,800 bushels; Oats, 48,400 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat advanced; sales 10,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 10; 16,000 No. 3 do. at 96c. Corn in light demand; sales of No. 2 Western at 84c.@85c.; high Mixed Toledo, 78c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 Western at 58c. Barley firm; Western, $1 28@$1 30; Canada, $1 40@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Flour steady; sales, 2,400 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat nominally higher for Spring; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20, No. 1 White Michigan at $1 30, extra do. at $1 35. Corn steady at 85c.@86c. for new High Mixed, 89c.@90c. for old do. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 50. Corn Meal, $37 for bolted, $36 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21@$23; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn, 64,500 bushels Barley, 8,600 bushels Rye, 1,143,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,200 bushels Wheat, 84,700 bushels Barley, 15,600 bushels Peas, 646,000 feet of Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Wheat without movement. Rye dull; sales, 500 bushels at about 85c. Corn quiet, but held higher; new Western Mixed held at 90c.; old do. at 96c. Barley—Holders anxious to realize; sales, 20,200 bushels Canada, on private terms, in boat; also, 23 cars two-rowed State, on private terms; four cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 48; 4,000 do. do. afloat at same price. Oats higher and in moderate request; sales, three cars No. 2 Mixed State in bags at 63c.; No. 1 do., in bulk, at 63c.; No. 2 White State at 64c. The entire range is 63c.@65c., which includes the best White.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½; Amber Michigan, cash and November, $1 09½; December, $1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 08. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 78c.; November, 77c.; new do., cash, 69½c.@70c.; December, Low Mixed, 77c.; new do., cash, 68¼c.@68½c.; November, 67½c. Oats firmer; No. 1 at 54½c.; No. 2 at 53c.; Michigan, 53c.; White, 55½c. Freights unchanged. Clover-seeds, $5 25; Mammoth, $5 50. Receipts—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bushels; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—Flour firmer. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 at $1 01½; No. 2, 93¼c.; November, 90½c.; December, 89¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 49c. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 75c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 91c. Barley nominally lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 32; No. 3 do. steady at $1 12. Provisions firmer; Pork, $19 50 for prime. Lard, 14½c. Bulk Meats scarce; Short-rib Middles, 9¾c.; Short-clear Middles, 10c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 99,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 134,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19; No. 1 White, $1 14⅜@$1 14¾; Michigan Amber, $1 07. Corn dull and lower at 80c. Oats in good demand at 51½c.@52½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Wheat firm; better; No. 1 Red, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2, $1 07. Corn active and higher; new shelled, 67c.; new ear, on track, 63c. Oats firm and higher; No. 1 State, 56c.; No. 2, 54c. Petroleum lower; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; State Test, 11c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $3 50@$6; Wheat steady at 90c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 57c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c. Old, 71c.@73c. Oats steady at 50c.@52c. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Hogs, $6 25@$6 75; receipts, 11,000 head.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Flour, firm and in fair demand, at $3 50@$7 60. Corn, firm and scarce, at 90c. Oats, firm and scarce, at 68c., in store. Pork, quiet, but firm, at $22. Lard, none here. Bulk Meats, firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon, quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; no sides here.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—White, 75c.@78c.; Mixed, 72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 95c. Pork and Bacon—None here. Sugar cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; keg, 15c. Whisky, 98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits Turpentine, dull, at 33c. Rosin, firm, at $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine, steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar, quiet, at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Cotton—Demand active; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts 4,917 bales; gross, 5,922 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,243 bales; to the Continent, 1,437 bales; coastwise, 3,463 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 112,065 bales. Add to stock 2,254 bales, credited to export to the Continent, as vessel caught fire down the river, and returned and discharged her cargo.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 4,705 bales; gross receipts, 4,705 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,890 bales; to the Continent, 3,051 bales; coastwise, 2,790 bales; sales, 2,120 bales; stock, 80,456 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 4,514 bales; exports coastwise, 951 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 32,807 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 3,880 bales; gross receipts, 3,985 bales; exports coastwise, 1,301 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 58,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 4,672 bales; exports coastwise, 2,077 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 49,316 bales.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At Little Falls about 10,000 bxs. of Cheese were offered and 4,000 bxs. sold at the general price of 15¼c. Factory men are holding off in the hope of receiving 16c.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Ten thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered to-day, and 6,000 sold at 14½c.@15¼c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday, Nov. 16,) E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court order in partition, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a lot, 25 by 81.1, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a brick stable in rear, located on Barrow street, south side, 111 feet west of Asylum street, for $10,400. The property was bought by M. & E. Solomon. The leasehold property on Broadway, south of Ninth street, noticed for sale by the same firm, was not offered, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. In reference to the legal sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Ninetieth street, east of Avenue A, nothing was said or done, neither the auctioneer nor Referee putting in an appearance.

To-day's Auctions.

Sales are announced for to-day as noted below, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between the Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract." Also, similar sale, Thomas J. Sanson, Esq., Referee, of a right, title, and interest in the leasehold premises on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, being a plot of ground 100.2 by 125, with factory building thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the premises No. 231 East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 381.9 feet east of Third avenue, embracing a lot 21.3 by 98.9 by 28.8 by —, with a five-story brick house 18.6 by 60 upon the front thereof and a two-story brick stable in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 115 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 54 Greenwich street and No. 55 Washington street, comprising a lot 27.10 by 164.10 by 28.2 by 166.2, running through from street to street, 133.3 feet north of Morris street, with buildings thereon; also the house, with lot 28.3 by 96.1, No. 52 Greenwich street, adjoining above. Also similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 61.5 by 100.1 by 57.11 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.9 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 75.4 feet south of Forty-ninth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 1,000 Ocean Park way lots, a splendid property, comprising eight entire blocks, bounded by Ocean Park way, Church and Coney Island avenues and Avenues C, B, and D, within 300 yards of Prospect Park, and just outside of the city limits, formerly owned by the old Dutch Church. This sale is made by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Turner Brothers, and is announced as peremptory, the lots to be sold for what they will bring. Originally purchased to hold, the financial troubles of the past year have forced these lots into the market, and this being the case, capitalists will do well to attend the auction, for few chances for investment are presented of a more favorable character. The property is distant from Hamilton Ferry thirty-five minutes, and from Fulton Ferry fifty-five minutes, and to reach same buyers and others will take Coney Island horse-cars at either ferry every ten minutes.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 14, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

Greene street, No. 161, brick workshop, two stories, 17 by 35; S. Lightstone, owner.

East Third street, east side, 80 feet north of Second avenue, (Woodlawn Heights,) a frame dwelling, two stories, 20 by 28; J. B. Makin, owner.

Sixth avenue, West Tenth street, and Greenwich avenue, brick Third District Court-house and Prison, four stories, 160.4 by 244.2 by 76.9, estimated cost, $500,000; Corporation City of New-York, owners.

East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, west side, 335 feet west of Third avenue, a brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 20 by 45; John P. Hunt, owner.

East One Hundred and Twelfth street, west side, 220 feet west of Third avenue, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 62; Joseph Murray, owner.

East Eighty-second street, south side, 111 feet west of Avenue B, fourteen brick second-class dwellings, each two stories, 14.6 by 36; Edward Kilpatrick, owner.

Tenth avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Fifty-fourth street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 67; Walter J. Stafford, owner.

Seventh avenue, west side, 49 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, a brick second-class dwelling, one story, 25 by 30; Thomas Goure, owner.

West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue, two brown-stone French flats, each four stories, 22.6 by 61 by 63.8; P. Maginn, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 531, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 24; Timothy Rafferg, owner.

East Houston street, No. 281, a brick stable, two stories, 25 by 62; Bertha Gloeckner, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Nos. 125 and 127, (rear,) brick factory, four stories, 40 by 30; Hazlett & Mann, owners.

East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 225 feet west of Avenue A, frame dwelling, two stories, 30 by 54; Andrew A. Deesle, owner.

East Fifteenth street, Nos. 409 and 411, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 52; W. J. Gessner, owner.

Total cost of the thirty-one buildings above enumerated, $682,500.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

First avenue, No. 305, unsafe front foundation and piers; J. Matthewson & Son, agents.

Goerck street, No. 55, unsafe easterly pier and parapet wall; Farrell Logan, owner.

King street, No. 63, unsafe frame rear extension; also chimney and stairs; W. W. Montague, agent.

King street, No. 67, unsafe rear wall (also privy in yard;) W. W. Montague, agent.

King street, No. 69, unsafe ceilings and stairs; also easterly and rear walls; W. W. Montague, agent.

West Forty-sixth street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue, unsafe west foundation wall; Wm. H. Brown and Bassett, owners.

Monroe street, No. 90, unsafe rear stoop; also chimneys; W. & E. A. Cruikshank, agents.

Seventh avenue, No. 385, unsafe front wall; Catherine Steemuan, owner.

Third avenue, No. 792, unsafe area wall; Peter Caster, agent.

First avenue, No. 307, front foundation wall and column; Mr. Leroy, owner.

Perry street, No. 164, unsafe north-west corner pier, rear wall and floors; George A. Miller, owner.

West street, No. 414, 25 feet south of Perry street, dangerously unsafe generally; George A. Miller, owner.

Bowery, No. 220, unsafe north gable wall and dangerously unsafe front foundation wall; John A. Crossman, owner.

Harrison street, No. 58, unsafe generally; Mrs. Underhill, owner.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, south side, 400 feet north of Harlem River, dangerously unsafe from excavations; George Lespinasse & L. Friedman, owners.

Barclay street, No. 56, and No. 64 Vesey street, unsafe plastering of ceiling; Sixth avenue Railroad Company, owners.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Sullivan street, No. 127; William Wigton, owner.
Grand street, No. 503; Conrad Unquimack, owner.
Monroe street, No. 88; Barnes Bennett, owner.
Monroe street, No. 86; L. J. Carpenter, agent.
Monroe street, No. 84; Francis Goodwin, owner.
Division street, No. 186; Lorillard estate, owner.
Division street, No. 184; Harris Silverblatt, owner.
West Twenty-fourth street, Nos. 521 and 523; Luman B. Wing, owner.
East Houston street, No. 446; Mrs. Eliza Martin, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 3-story and basement brick house, front, 1 brick stable, rear, and lot, Barrow st., s. s., 111 ft. w. of Asylum st., lot 25x81.1	$10,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

Broadway, n. e. corner of 91st st., runs e. on 91st st. 162.4 ft. to 10th av., thence n. on w. s. of 10th av. 201.5 ft. to 92d st., thence w. 142.3 ft. to Broadway, thence s. 202.5 ft. to beginning; also e. ½ of Broadway adjoining above, 31.6x202.5x32.8x202.5; Charles F. Livermore to John Riley	75,000
Horatio st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hudson av., 25x87.8; C. E. and F. G. and E. A. Jaques, Exrs. of R. L. Jaques, to L. and Elizabeth Reynolds	13,500
Jacob st., s. e. corner Cambreleng av., 100x100, Arthur st., w. s., 244 ft. n. of King's Bridge and West Farms road, 175x125, Twenty-fourth Ward; B. H. Archer to W. G. Ackerman	3,300
Irving Place, n. e. s., adjoining Fleetwood Race Course fence, 185x78.2x110x80, extends to Mill Brook. Irving Place, s. w. s., near above, 180.6x78.5x191, extends to Mill Brook; lot commencing at centre line Mill Brook, near above, runs s. 173 ft. to fence of Course, by s. w. 90.6 to centre Mill Brook by n. w. to beginning, Morrisania; the Fleetwood Association to William H. Morris	20,000
Prospect place, s. w., 126.3 ft. s. of 41st st., 17.1x75; W. L. Cutting, Executor of Gertrude Cutting, to Jane E. Merritt	11,000
Prospect place, s. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58; R. W. Kilborn to W. H. Millton	15,000
Stanton st., n. s., 47.6 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 80x98.2; the Rector and Catholic Church of the Epephany N. Y. to the House of the Evangelists, N. Y.	37,000
22d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x98.9; J. A. Isaacs to Z. N. Laurence	17,600
26th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Sarah, wife of John H. Remsen, and Mary L., wife of Smith S. Tine, to William H. Anderson	12,000
31st st., s. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9; Halsey st., n. e. corner of Morris place, 85x115, Morrisania; W. R. and H. W. Ogden and Mary E., wife of L. B. Caulkins, and C. S. Ogden, heirs of John Ogden, to Mary Ogden, widow	28,000
50th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x90.9, the House of the Evangelists, in New-York, to the Rector, &c., of the Church of the Epiphany, New-York	37,000
78th st., n. s., 46.8 ft. west of Lexington av., 16.8x102.2; A. Mowbray and P. Jackson to Gilbert P. Sherwood	16,500
83d st. centre line, s. s. 148 ft. e. of centre line, Avenue B, 126.3x90.7; Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, to Andrew Gilsey	1,000
132d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 300x99.11; Edward Jones to Herman T. Livingston	27,500
153d st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x99.11; 152d st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x99.11; W. R. Rice, to J. A. Deening	20,000
Willard av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 31st st., 50x100; Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard, to Amanda O. Burton	[illegible]
2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 118th st., 20x90; Maria H., wife of Peter Snyder, to Thomas and Bridget Ralph	4,060
5th av., n. e. corner 58th st., 75x100; 58th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5, one plot; George Macculloch Miller to Robert J. Livingston	285,000
10th av., [illegible] 127th st., runs [illegible] of A. West, [illegible] thence w. in a line of [illegible] courses, respectively 259x42 ft. to a point on 136th st., n. s., distant 32.6 ft. w. of 9th av.; thence s. w. in a straight line across 136th st., 137.5 ft.; thence again w. (diverging more to south) by various courses 135.6 ft. to land of Jacob Lorillard; thence w. along same 739.9 ft. to e. s. of 10th av.; thence n. e. along 10th av. 388.6 ft. to begining; C. F. Livermore to J. Riley	100,000
11th av. Grand Drive on Boulevard, s. e. corner 145th st., 99.11x175; C. F. Livermore to J. Riley	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst. six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; $6,000 less than original price; also, a superior house, No. 308 West 58th st., at a bargain if sold at once. Apply on premises.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Building plots in the Summer village of "Mountainside" can be had for $10 each. See maps at office of J. T. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. N. SKINner, Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; lot 200x246 feet; house, 50x62; all modern conveniences; a very desirable residence, not far from the colleges.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY COLE & MURPHY,
Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., and Nos. 354 to 358 Adams st.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock.
At Sales-rooms.
POSITIVE SALE OF THE

EAST SIDE PARK LANDS

COMPRISING 1,000 OF THE BEST LOCATED LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Sold by order of the
BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONERS,
Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1870, and the act amending the same,
passed June 18, 1873,
AND LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

	Number of Lots.		Number of Lots.
Prospect place	40	Underhill av.	67
Park place	89	Washington av.	101
Butler st.	111	Flatbush av.	57
Douglass st.	96	Union st.	67
Degraw st.	81	President st.	57
Eastern Parkway	85	Carroll st.	47
Plaza	18	Crown st.	33
Vanderbilt av.	24	Montgomery st.	37

All of which boulevards, parkways, avenues and streets are in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park. The 1,000 lots are situated east of Flatbush av., adjacent to and fronting Prospect Park and the plaza entrance, on high ground, and comprise an area of 130 acres, which in itself must form a first-class neighborhood, a restrictive clause in the terms of sale prohibiting the erection of any buildings that would be deemed detrimental thereto. This property is the same distance from the New-York City Hall that 23d st., New-York, is, and but one-half the distance that the Central Park is from the same point. Corresponding lots adjacent to Central Park are selling for $50,000 each, and the completion of the Bridge will practically make us one City.

RECOLLECT THIS IS NOT
AN EXPERIMENTAL SALE TO TRY THE MARKET,
BUT A
PEREMPTORY ONE OF CITY PROPERTY,
Authorized by act of Legislature,
AND EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD
AND THE TITLE GUARANTEED
BY THE
CITY OF BROOKLYN.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE MOST LIBERAL,
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE F R TEN YEARS.
AT SEVEN PER CENT.

For maps, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

REMEMBER!

WEATHER PERMITTING, at 1 o'clock THIS DAY,
(if not, TO-MORROW,) the

GREAT OUT-DOOR AUCTION SALE

OF

1,000

OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS

Will take place on the premises, near

Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The property belongs to Robert Turner, Esq., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Turner Brothers, and MUST BE SOLD. Take Coney Island cars from Fulton or Hamilton Avenue Ferries, and ride to grounds, at 12 o'clock.

A SUMPTUOUS COLLATION,

By WEEKS, WILL BE SERVED.

HARRISON will sing. SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND will play at intervals during the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS
IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,)
THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK,
Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts.,
WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys,
No. 9 Pine st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
Will sell at Auction,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
at 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following property:

FIRST AVENUE.—No. 397, the four-story and basement brick house, size 24 feet 8¼ inches wide by 60 deep, lot 24.8¼x75. And the very valuable leasehold property on

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—Nos. 47 and 49, the two three-story brick dwellings, size 12½x60 each, lot 25x104. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $14,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY ONE LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE Winter, and desiring to rent a house of moderate size, properly and handsomely furnished, can find a careful tenant, from December to May, by addressing G. H. P., Box No. 3,404 Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses	Total amount of receipts	Total amount of expenditures	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed	Amount of costs	Amount distributed	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant	New-York				$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	Baltimore	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	At sea	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	New-York	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vince't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradush	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leinoke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Frans Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leus	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cesar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses	Total amount of receipts	Total amount of expenditures	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed	Amount of costs	Amount distributed	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	800 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	884 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meros	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coots	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Elisa Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($630 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873,	William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873,	Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873,	Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873,	Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873,	John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873,	Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873,	Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total		$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—VICTOR FAUCHE, plaintiff, vs. RUNYON W. MARTIN, JOHN DE RUYTER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Runyon W. Martin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of September, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 54 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19, 1874.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o20-1aw6wTu* No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—EDWIN C. BALDWIN plaintiff vs. EDWARD HOBDAY defendant.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1874.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1874.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o27-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CLOTHING.

SHEA THE CLOTHIER, NO. 434 BROOME ST., near Broadway.—Clothing for men and boys below wholesale prices; Broadway tailors' misfits 40 per cent. less than ordered rates; dress coats for balls, &c., for sale and hire.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12, 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th.....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 11:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d........7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—DWELLING PART of house, in fine order, newly papered and painted, consisting of nine rooms, finely located, West 21st st., opposite Seminary grounds; rent $800 per year. Also, part of private house in West 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of parlor floor, front basement, and rooms on third story; $45 per month.
J. DENHAM & Co., No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Established 1847.
Sales-room No. 105 Duane st.
MORTGAGEES' SALE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 17,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence
No. 28 EAST 69TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY POTTIER AND STYMUS, OF THE LATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, WINDOW DRAPERIES, MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, REAL BRONZES, &c., &c.,

Comprising parlor, library, dining-room, and bedroom suites of carved black walnut, with window draperies to match; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, en suite; real bronze clocks, candelabras, and figures; modern oil-paintings, elaborately-carved marble vases and pedestals, fine Dresden china, best hair mattresses, crystal and bronze chandeliers, lace curtains, Aubusson, Moquette, and Wilton carpets, richly-carved black walnut hall-stand, stair-carpets, &c., &c.

The above on exhibition MONDAY, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., by cards of admission from auctioneer, or C. Cahill's art-rooms, Association Building, 23d st., near 4th av., and will be sold without reserve, by order of THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Mortgagees.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of rich French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Dessert Sets, real and artistic Bronzes, Clocks, &c.; real Parian Marble Statuettes Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower-stands, &c.

Fine Crystal Table Services, consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., to be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY,
Nov. 18, 19, and 20,
at 11 o'clock each day. Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, Nov. 17. Every article guaranteed perfect.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered herein on the 31st day of October, 1874, I will sell at Public Auction, by S. Dingee, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, as uncollectable assets, the following claims, being debts due the estate of said bankrupt from the persons named respectively: John P. Lloyd, sixty-three dollars ($63;) Herman Elstroth, thirty-seven 45-100 dollars ($37 45;) T. C. Hobden, fifty-five dollars ($55;) New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, five hundred and forty-eight 45-100 dollars ($548 45;) James Harriott, thirty-seven 32-100 dollars ($37 32;) T. C. Clark, twenty-three 20-100 dollars ($23 20;) N. B. Carpenter, or A. B. Carpenter, one hundred and twenty-four 17-100 dollars ($124 17;) J. L. Smith, one hundred and fifty-six 7-100 dollars ($156 07;) J. Arnold, one hundred and nine 42-100 dollars ($109 42;) Lemuel Parks, ninety-three dollars ($93;) Mrs. McGlashen, twenty-one dollars ($21;) C. B. Orris, thirty-eight 88-100 dollars ($38 88.)—Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1874. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, and following days: A large collection of the choicest English and American books, containing books promoted by prominent publishers, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—$4,000 cash down for a large fully furnished down-town hotel, now running; 84 rooms completely furnished; three new billiard tables; good location. Principals meaning business address (brokers positively not noticed) REAL OWNER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a profitable manufacturing company having an established business. Address COMPANY, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 13th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, Broadway, corner of 34th st.—Students taught book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs; foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately. Writing lessons, $3 monthly.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by
Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
GAELIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2
JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25 | ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9.
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES.........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29 | OHIO.........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH.....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS.........Nov. 12 | INDIANA.........Dec. 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.........Saturday...Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.........Saturday...Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT.........Saturday...Dec. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9 30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c.